CANONS OF ORISSAN ARCHITECTURE

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NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE



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LIST OF PLATES

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INTRODUCTION

Indian architecture has been studied from various points of view by students of Indian history. The studies of Fergusson, Prasannakumar Acharya, Manomohan Ganguli and Havell may be taken as representative of the four methods of approach which are generally followed in this connection.

Fergusson and others after him. like Cousens or Rakhaldas Banerji, depended principally in their researches on personal field-observations. Almost all that we know at present regarding Indian architecture has been learnt through this process; still, the method itself has suffered from an important limitation in the past. The workers from the west, as well as their Indian disciples, were trained in the schools of Europe, and as they were not in touch with Indian craftsmen, they lost the means of gaining an insight into the traditional point of view in regard to architec-They did not know how buildings and temples were classified by the builders themselves, what distinctions were drawn between different varieties of temples, which were considered the finer points in building-technique and In other words, what was essential and what so forth. secondary according to the local science of architecture was not known to any one. This is the reason of the some historical reconstructions primary matters have given the place of to matters of secondary value. Such a shortcoming was however inevitable, in view of the

fact that Indian scholars generally followed the tracks of the western pioneers, instead of trying to restore the original science of Indian architecture, which they might more profitably have undertaken.

Recently, a number of Sanskritists like Ganapati Sastri and Prasannakumar Acharya, have been led into an examination of the canons of Indian architecture, the existence of which had been known for a long time past. They have succeeded in restoring the text about a dozen books. but their labours have not vet vielded the results which were expected The fact is that the master-builders of ancient transmitted most of their technical knowledge India to pupils by word of mouth. So they never considered it worth while to keep in writing such details the methods of polishing or dressing stones or the means of transporting them to great heights and so on. These were left to the practical training which every architect was expected to undergo under the guidance of his preceptor. The craftsmen (silpins) therefore only recorded such information as they were likely to forget; such as the points of difference between types of temples, details various regarding their ornamentation, the relation between different parts of the body of a temple and so forth. But these details were kept in a sort of cryptic form. At one place. numeral 5 or 7 might appear beside a term. This may stand for 5 units of measurement or it mean 5 times the length of some other object; only the experienced craftsman was expected to know what it really stood for. The canonical books of the silpins are therefore of the nature of mnemonic notes and are consequently unintelligible to one not belonging to the caste of silpins. This has been the reason why, in spite of the labours of the scholars, our knowledge of Indian architectural science has not advanced as far as might have been expected.

The third approach to architectural study in India was initiated in the year 1835 by Ram Raz in an essay entitled "Architecture of the Hindus." Ram Raz read the Sanskrit text of certain silvasāstras with the aid of local craftsmen and employed the knowledge so gained in analysing architectural forms extant in the Deccan. A combination was thus effected between the craftsman's traditional knowledge, field-work and Sanskrit learning, and the results yielded were correspondingly of a very valuable character. In the year 1912, an engineer named Manomohan Ganguli, who was also a Sanskritist and a wide traveller applied the same method to an analysis of Orissan architecture.* Ganguli had secured an Oriya manuscript on architecture, but having no parallel reading in his possession, he had failed to make proper use of it. He therefore analysed the forms with the help of local craftsmen and also applied his knowledge of western architecture to the task. In this manner he succeeded in restoring a large part of the traditional knowledge of ancient Orissa.

The present book may be taken as a continuation of the work which Ganguli thus began in Orissa. Several readings of the Orissan canons of architecture have been secured and studied with the help of local

^{*} Manomohan Ganguli: Orissa and her Remains, Calcutta, 1912.

craftsmen. This has been supplemented by field-work done in different parts of Orissa and the neighbouring provinces. A workable restoration of the science of architecture in Orissa has thus been secured. When similar restorations are available for other provinces in India and the existing examples of architecture studied in their light, it will be possible to reconstruct the history of Indian architecture with some degree of certainty.

The above three methods do not however exhaust the approaches to the study of architecture. Forms are employed by the artist to express certain thoughts, and the student of architecture may either be interested in the history of the forms or in that of the ideas which they are meant to convey. In one case he is like a student of grammar, while in the other, he is like a student of literature. Havell, unlike Fergusson, was chiefly interested in the latter aspect of Indian • architecture. To him, architectural history became a means of investigating into the history of Indian thought and civilisation. But the profound penetration necessary for this task is not only rare, but the results are also not capable of scientific verification. We shall therefore have to be content with a scientific study of the outer forms alone and rest satisfied with the light which it may throw upon the development of Indian history.

A word has to be said regarding the nature of the mss. used in connection with the present work. Altogether seven mss. have been examined so far, most of them having been collected from the district of Puri. Only one of the mss. comes from the village of Lalitgiri in Cuttack district. Five of the mss. are different recensions of a

treatise on architecture named Bhubanapradipa, the rest being copies of a different book dealing with the erection of thatched huts. The name of the latter book is merely given as silpi-pothi or silpa-sāstra which means "The Book on the Arts." Certain general matters regarding the selection of building-sites, the classification of soils etc. are common to both the treatise; both have therefore been used in writing the first part of the present book. The second part of the book dealing with the architecture of temples has been based on the five recensions of the Bhubanapradipa referred to above.

The mss. are written on palm-leaf with an iron style. The type and language are not archaic but appear to be quite modern in character. In fact, the Lalitgiri ms. and that belonging to Nilkantha Maharana are actually known to have been written within the last thirty or forty years. No evidence regarding the age of the other mss. is forthcoming, but it is certain that the tradition recorded in them has been handed down from very ancient times.

The mss. have been referred to in the present book by means of $n\bar{a}gari$ letters as follows:

- (*) Ms. belonging to Rama Maharana, Puri. Bhubanapradipa. 96 leaves or 192 pages.
- (**) Ms. belonging to Babaji Maharana, Puri. Bhubana-pravesha or Pradipa. 108 leaves.
- (11) Ms. belonging to Nilkantha Maharana, village Bantuli, Dist. Puri. Silpi pothi.
- (9) A printed book entitled Silpasāstra in Oriya, published from Cuttack by Sj. Mohan Sahu in 1923 (4th edition). The book is purported to have been written by Bauri Maharana.

- (*) Ms. belonging to Surya Maharana of Lalitgiri, Dist. Cuttack. (Bhubanapradipa)
- (4) Ms. belonging to Bairagi Maharana of Bhubaneswar, Dist. Purl. (Bhubanapradipa). 146 leaves.
- (8) Ms. belonging to Dharma Maharana, Puri. (Bhubanapradipa) 124 leaves.
 - (3) Ms. belonging to Damodar Maharana, Bhubaneswar.

Khadi-Sangha, Bolpur, 26th January, 1931

NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE

I. The Book of Architecture and its Author.

Regarding the name of the MS, we find the following passages:

- (क) इति नैमिषारण्ये मुजनप्रदीपे विसिक्षमा सुनिसंबाद प्रसादरुक्षण (पूर ४०)
- (ख) इति नउभिसारण्ये भुवनत्रवेसे विस्वक्या मुनिसंवादे (पृः १) प्रसाद घटणा पोधि घटणा प्रदीप ' (पृः ८१)
- (च) श्री विघ्नेस्वराय नमः । : । इती नउमिसा आरण्ये ।। भुवनप्रदिपं । विस्व-क्रमा सुनि संस्वादे । प्रसाद लक्षण । १ । (पृः २)

It will appear from a consideration of these passages that the name of the book is BHUBANAPRADIPA. The book was so well-known that it was sometimes referred to as the PRADIPA, merely.

The word bhubana means the fourteen worlds including heaven, earth and the nether worlds. In the present case, it might be taken to mean 'heaven' or the abode of the gods. As a matter of fact, in the BHUBANAPRADIPA, we find only descriptions of temples, alters and similar structures. There is practically no reference to secular architecture. Hence the word BHUBANAPRADIPA may be taken to mean 'The Lamp (which sheds light on the characteristics) of the abode of the gods'.

The Author—The author of the book is referred to as Viswakarma, the sage. But the word piswakarma seems to have adopted a generic significance, as will be evident from the following passage in MS. (**)

(ख) यपकला ब्राक्षणंकर दक्षिणा। एहि धरणरे ज्योतिषर दक्षिणा। ए दक्षिणा अधेके विस्वकर्मा दक्षणा। एहिम्मपे उपदेष्टाः दक्षिणा (पृः १७४)

(With reference to the parting dues of each functionary at the end of a ceremony, it is said that)

The Brahmin who will perform japa, his dues; equivalent (are the dues) of the Astrologer. Half of that are the Viswakarma's dues; equivalent that of the preceptor, etc.

Names of certain artists—It is unfortunate that we know hardly anything about the great artists of Orissa who built the temples of Bhubaneswar, Puri or Konarak. In the present mss. there occur two names, one being that of an artist, while the other is that of a carpenter.

- (क) पिङ्गलनामना ऋषि ।। अहिंद्र सुत्रधारणा (पृः ६३)
- (ख) पींगलीनामना स्लिपी । अहित श्त्रधारणा (पृ: १४)

Pingala, the artist; Ahidhara (?) the carpenter.

II. Classification of Soils

I. The four classes of soils

- (क) एवं ब्रह्मक्षेत्री वैश्य श्र् चारिजाति जानिवा।। भूमि वाड़ीवा।। सेतवर्ण ब्रह्मण भूमि।। लोहित वर्ण क्षेत्रिय स्त्री।। पीतवर्ण भवे वेश्य।। श्र् च कृष्ण वर्णिका। अर्थ—वामन भूमि श्वेत क्षेत्रिय भूमि गकत वेश्य भूमि पीत श्र् भूमि कला। एमन्ते भूमि चिनहि ना पारिले चाखिले जानिम। कथा वामण भूमि क्षेत्रीय पीत तथा। आम्बल वेश्य जातिना श्र् श्वानि मधुकश्रुते। १। अर्थ ब्रह्मण भूमि कथा। क्षेत्रियभूमि पीता। वेश्यभूमि आम्बल। श्रु श्वेष्म मधुर।। । नाटीवर्ण चाखि न पारिले गन्ध श्रुंचि जानिमा। १। अदा गन्धे भवे ब्रह्म रजगन्धेन क्षेत्रिया। क्षारगन्धे भवे वेश्य श्रु श्वाचि विष्ठागन्धिकाः। अर्थ। ब्रह्मभूमि अदागन्ध वेश्य क्षेत्रिय भूमि गोरज गन्ध। वेश्यभूमि ल्यागन्ध। श्रू श्वेष्म पीता। क्षेत्रिय भूमि गोरज गन्ध। वेश्यभूमि ल्यागन्ध। श्वेष्म क्षेत्रिय भूमि गोरज गन्ध। वेश्यभूमि ल्यागन्ध। श्वेष्म क्षेत्रिय भूमि गोलक परिवर्जयते। अमयेत हलतत। यो चिनन्ति विदोमो। गन्धरे भूमि वा चिनहि ना पारिले हल चर्षांइ तिल बुनिवा। सोयभूमि ब्राह्मण कृजा। क्षेत्रिय गृह माल्याति। फचराते भवे वेश्य। सड़मे श्रु हिमेवच। व्यर्थ—तिल येवे तिनिरात्रे उठई से भूमि ब्रह्मजाति। तिल येवे चारि राते उठई से भूमि क्षेत्री जाति। तिल येवे पञ्चराते उठई। से भूमि वेश्यजाति तिलयेवे व्रराते उठई से भूमि श्रु श्वाति। (२-१ पृः)
- (ख) श्वेतवर्ण ब्रह्मसिव। रक्तवर्ण क्षत्रिय। शामल वेश्यमो सैव्य। सुद्राधि कृष्णवर्णिका। (१ प्रः)

एवे चारि याती भूमि याणिमा। ऋसिरोवाचः। सेतवर्ण ब्राह्मणं चैव। रक्त-वर्ण क्षत्रिअं स्तथाः। पितवर्ण भवे वस्य। शुद्रादि कृष्णवर्णिकाः। अर्थ। ब्राह्मणभूमि सेतवर्ण दिसई। क्षत्रिअभूमि रक्तवर्ण दीसई। वस याती पीतवर्ण दिसई। शुद्रयाती कृष्णवर्ण दिसई। एमन्ते भूमि चिन्हि याणिले। चास्विकरि याणिमा। कसायं ब्राह्मण भूमि। क्षत्रिअ पितकोस्तथाः। आम्बलं वस यालीलां । श्रहाति प्रचलोप्लयाः । सर्थः । ब्रह्मणाती सूमि कसा लागई । क्रिक्सिस्प्रि दिता लागई । बत्ससूमि आस्विल लागई । श्रद्भयातीसूमि मयप्राप लागई । १ । मानी चाथि न याणिले अवाण कि याणिमा । अदा गन्धे
अने कहा । अवाला श्रुतिस्त्रायाः । स्वर गन्ध भने वस्य । श्रुद्धा आमिस
शन्धकं । यलप्रमूनि वाहि न पाहिले हल चसाई निल वुणाइवा । स्लोकः ।
व्योगित्रे ब्राह्मणा सूमि । अतीशो प्रोहोमा यती । पश्चगत्रे भने वस । सड
सत्ते प्रद्रमेवण । न्यां । तील येने त्रियशत्रे उठ से ब्रह्मयाती सूमि बोलो याणिमा ।
प्राप्ति गत्रे चरीले श्रुत्रवेली याणिमा । पश्चगत्रे उठिले वस बोलो याणिमा ।
सहस्रते व्रतीले श्रुत्रवेली याणिमा । पश्चगत्रे येने तील उठई से
पिचास्य भूमि वोली यालीम तही हेही त रहिषः । (प्र: ३६, ३७, ३८)

- (ग) श्रीगणस्वाय तथः । अध सिल्प किश्तने । ब्रह्मश्लेत्री वसशुद्रं शुष्ठागक्ता पितये । क्ष्मणनर्णं च व्यवेणा व्यतेद ,वरस्त क्षमण ॥ व्यर्थ । व्यव्या यातिभूमि शुक्र-वर्ण । क्षत्र याति भूमि एकवणं । वस्त्यातिभूमि पितवणं । शुद्रयाति भूमि कृष्ण-वर्ण । ० । कशाया व्रह्मणभूमि । व्यस्यका क्षेत्रीयस्त्या । तिक वैस समाक्षाता मधुर शृद्धमेवच । अर्थ । ब्राह्मण भूमि कसा । क्षत्रीयभूमि आम्बल । वेस्य भूमि पिता । शृद्धमेवच । वस्य । व्यर्थ । ब्रह्मणानेवेत् ब्रह्म रक्तगन्धापि बाहुजा । क्षीरगन्धामवे वैस्य शृद्ध विद्यान्तान्यता । व्यर्थ । ब्रह्मणानेव भूमि अश्वगन्य । क्षत्रीय याति भूमि रक्तगन्ध । वस्यातिभूमि सुमागन्य । शृद्ध याति भूमि विद्यागन्य । स्वादेन लभते यत्र गल्य वच विकीर्द्धितेन । व्यर्थ । भूमिरं तिल वृणिम सावित्री मन्त्रे । एहा समभूषि करिव । विशायच्यमेत् यत्रं ब्रह्मस्वर प्रकीर्तिताः । क्षत्रियं पञ्चरात्राणि वैश्रण स्वयस्त्रया नवमो शृद्धविद्यातो । एवं भूमि परीक्षिताः । वास्तुभूमि चतुरस्य क्रि लक्कले च्याद्व । स्यवित्री मन्त्रेण करि ।
 - (घ) अह्याण अत्रिया चेश्या शुद्धा भूमिश्चतुर्विधा।
 शुद्धा रक्ता तथा पीता कृष्णा वर्ण रिति कमात्।।
 अज्ञागन्धा ब्रह्मभूमि रजोगन्या च अत्रिया।
 क्षारगन्था भवेद् वैश्या शुद्धा पुरीषगन्थजा।।

कपाया ब्राह्मणा भृविरम्मा च क्षत्रिया तथा। वैश्या ख्याता तथा तिका मधुरा शृद्रजातिका।। तिलानां वपने तत्र झातव्या भृमिजात्यः। त्रिरात्रेणाङ्करो यत्र ब्रह्मजाति प्रकोक्तिंश।। क्षत्रिया पञ्चभिरात्रे वैश्या स्यात् सप्तभिरतथा। नवरात्रे च शृद्वाया अङ्करो जायते धृवं।। (पृ: २)

बदा, बजा etc. are evidently corruptions of आज्य, ghrita.

1. The Brahmin soil is white in colour. It smells like clarified butter and is astringent to the taste.

The Khsatriya soil is blood-red in colour, smells like blood and is bitter to the taste.

The Vaisya soil is yellow in colour, smells like alkaline earth and is sour to the taste.

The Sudra soil is black in colour, smells like fæces and has a taste like that of wine.

If one is unable to determine the caste of a soil by colour, taste or smell, he should prepare a small piece of ground with the plough (while uttering the Sāvitri mantra at the same time) and sow sesamum seeds therein. If sprouts appear after the third night, it is Brahmin soil; similarly, if they appear after 4, 5, or 6 nights, they should be recognised as Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra respectively. If the seedlings appear after 7 nights, then the soil belongs to the caste of pisāchas (devils) and men should not build on such soil.

- 2. The selection of soils
 - (क) विप्रस चतृभूमि । क्षेत्रिय तिति सुमृत । वैश्य दुरामाशयः । शुद्रसका प्रकृतिता ।। ब्राह्मण जसदा भूमि । क्षेत्रिय गृहमाख्याति ।

से ते निधने यान्ति ।। जर्थ-कृतव्रजश्री । क्षेत्रियस यदा भूमि वैरयमागृह् माख्याति । स ततम् निधनं यान्ति । व्रजस्व गुहामम । वैरवसखा यदाभूमि शुद्ध गृहामासति । सततं निधनं यान्ति । द्रवागिरि प्रवाएते ।

ब्राह्मणजान्ति भूमिरे क्षेत्रिवास न करिब। वैश्यभूमिरे शूद्र न रहिब। रहिले कि होइ। तिर आगि तथैव च। (४ पृः)

- (ख) ब्राह्मणस जदा भूमि श्रित्रिअ प्रियमीछती। स ततो नीधनो यान्ति। यमा गती व्रजंसिरि। श्रित्रिअस जदा भूमी। वंसस प्रिअमिछती। सत्रयं नोधने यान्ति। व्रयस्य गृहमासमं। अर्थ। श्रित्रीअ तील येवे छ गत्रे उठइ से श्रूह्रभूमि तँही वस न गहोब। वस्यर येवे तील पाख रात्ररे उठई। से भूमिरे श्रित्रअ न गहीब। तील येवे चारि रात्रे उठई। से भूमिरे श्रित्रित्र न गहई। (३८-१ प्टः)
- (ग) स्वजाति सूखमाप्रोति ब्रह्मस्य चतुरभूमौ । क्षत्रियाय स्थिभस्थाश्च वैश्यश्च ह्यभूमि च । शूद्रनामेक भूमिश चतुर्व्वर्ग विधोयते । ये याहार स्वजाति भूमिरे रहिले सुख प्राप्त होइव । ब्राह्मण चारि जातिरे रहिले सुखी होइ । क्षेत्रिय तिनि जातिरे रहिव । वेश्य दुई जातिरे रहिव । शृद्ध ताहार जातिरे रहिव ।। श्लोक ।। ज्यैष्टश्चैव यदाभूमि वर्णहीनन्त्र यो नर । सोपि वास्तु विनाशस्तु गृहमजम्बूक रोदिते । अस्यर्थ—गृहस्थ भूमिरे येवे भूमि स्वर्ण होइ गृहस्थर वर्णहीन होइ । से भूमिरे रहिले सकाले शियाल बोबा । वर्णहीन यदा भूमि । वर्णज्येष्ठन्तु यो नरः । सोपि वास्तु प्रसस्त । सुखो भवन्ति मानवाः । भूमिरे वर्णहीन वर्णहेव गृहस्थर श्रेष्ठ वर्ण हव से वास्तुरे कुटुम्ब बढ़ ६, मनुष सुखी भवन्ति ।
 - (घ) स्वजात्या सुखमाप्नोति ब्राह्मणस्य चतुर्भूमिः । क्षत्रियाणां त्रिभूमिः स्याद्वंश्यस्तु द्वयभूमिगः ॥ शृद्धाणामेकभूमिश्च चतुर्जाति विधियते ॥ ब्रह्मजाति यदा भूमि लोभादिच्छाते क्षत्रियः । सर्व्वे ते निधनं यान्ति शैला वज्रहता इव ॥ (३ प्रः)
- 2. If a man lives on the soil which belongs to his own caste, he will be happy. But a Brahmin may

live on any one of the four classes of soils, a Kshatriya can live on three, a Vaisya on two, and a Sudra on only that which belongs to his caste.

If, through temptation, a man lives on soil which belongs to a caste higher than his own, then surely destruction shall follow him. The place where his house stands shall be converted into a waste, and jackals shall fill the place with their cries even during the daytime.

If a man lives on soil belonging to his own caste or on one lower than his own, then surely will he live happily with friends, relations and attendants.

III. The best site for dwelling purposes

- (घ) स्मिग्धा स्थिरा सुरिभगुल्मलता सुगन्धा।

 रास्ता प्रदक्षिणजला च निवासभूमिः।। •

 नेष्टा विपर्व्यगुणा कच-कर्करास्थि।

 वलीक कन्टक विभीतक-संकुला च ।।

 स्थिर सुस्मिग्ध ये सुरिभ । गुल्मलनारे होई शोभी।।

 सुगन्ध युक्त होइ थिव। प्रशस्त भूमि देखा थिव।।

 से भूमि चाग्पिख जल। घेरि थिव ए सुमङ्गल।।

 एपरि स्थाने कले घर। मङ्गल घटइ अपार।।

 एथिरु होइ विपरीत। केश मिङ्गुर गोड़ि युत।।

 बालि हुङ्का वा थिव यहि। कण्टकवण भय थाइ।।

 एपरि स्थाने कले घर। घटइ अनिष्ट सत्वर।।
- 3. A place which is sheltered by fragrant plants, cool and undisturbed, spacious and surrounded on all sides by water, is good for dwelling purposes. A site with the opposite of these qualities is not good.

A place full of hairs (human?), gravel, bones, sand or thorns is fearsome. If one builds on such a site, misfortune will rapidly overtake one.

IV. Divination by means of a lighted lamp

- (ग) जानुमात्रे खन्यते भूमि दिकस्तु तिनि योजयेत् नक्षत्रकरणं कुर्यात् बद्धजात्। अर्थ। भूमि जानुमात्रकरि खोळिव। दीप गोटिए जाळिव। तँहि भितरे
 वसाइव। धरजाक येवे दीप दिसइ तेवे भळ। एतदर्थकु ये दिसइ से मरण होइ।
 बड़ क्षीण होइ ज्वळिले से बास्तुरे गृहस्थ नाश याइ। श्लोक। दीपशाखा
 वजनदन्ति प्रणमे दीपतोज्ज्वळ धर्म अर्थ चिन्यतेते दीर्घायुमितिरूच्यते। दीपशिखा
 येवे बड़ होइ जलइ प्रलम्य वोइवे शरीर तिन्ति पड़इ तेवे से घरे सम्पत्ति होइ।
 दीर्घायुष होइ।
 - (घ) वास्तोर्मध्ये तु विवरं कृत्वा बाहुप्रमाणतः ।

 दीपं तत्र स्थापित्वा चिन्तयेत्तत्फलादिकं ।।
 श्रीदा दीपशिखा घूम्रा वृद्धिः प्राचीगता भवेत् ।।
 आगनेये वेशमदाहः स्थाद् याम्ये मृत्यु र्न संशयः ।।
 नैर्मृते च भवेद्दुःखं वारुण्ये धननाशनं ।
 बायव्ये व्याधिपोड़ा स्यादुत्तरस्यां च सम्पदः ।
 ऐशान्ये सुखवृद्धिः स्याहित्याशाभाग निर्णयः ॥ (३-४ पृः)
- 4. A hole, one cubit deep (or knee-deep), should be made in the ground, and a lighted lamp placed therein to determine the 'luck' of the site. It is good if the lamp lights the entire cavity. If it burns dimly, the householder will die. If the flame becomes elongated, then the house will bring prosperity and long life (to the owner).

If the flame burns gray (gives forth smoke?), it will bring prosperity. If it leans towards the east,

there will be prosperity; if towards the S. E., the house shall be burnt; if to the south, there will doubtless be death; if towards the S. W., sorrow shall come; if towards the west, there will be loss of property; if towards the N. W., there will be sickness; if towards the north, prosperity shall come; if towards the N. E.. there shall be an increase in happiness. Thus are indicated the signs with respect to the different points of the compass.

V. Classification of building-sites

- (क) बास्तु सक्तवः—बातर प्रवक्तामि गृह काय्यांचि विनस्तव वदाकास श्रुभविद्या तदा भुवनमाचरेत् बायात्॥ चतुरका ☐ ॥ इत ﴿ ॥ महासनः ﴿ ॥ वकः ﴿ ॥ वकः ﴿ ॥ विश्ववादि ☐ ॥ किकोवः △ ॥ सकटाचि ☐ ☐ ॥ दवह ☐ ॥ प्रवस्तवान ि ॥ ११। मुद्धन्यदः॥ वृहन्तवंः॥ ○॥ इतन ं ॥ कृतवृह ﴿ ॥ चतुन्नवं ﴾ ॥ चतुन्नवं ॥ वहन्तवंः॥ ○॥ इतन ं ॥ कृतवृह ﴿ ॥ चतुन्नवं ﴾ ॥ चतुन्नवं ﴾ ॥ चतुन्नवं ।॥ दवह ं ॥ चतुन्नवं ।॥ वन्नवं ।॥ वन्यवं ।॥ वन्नवं ।॥ वन्ववं ।॥ वन्नवं ।॥ वन्नवं ।॥ वन्ववं ।॥ वन्ववं ।॥ वन्ववं ।॥ वन्ववं ।॥ वन्ववं ।॥ वन्ववं
- (स) बास्यु लक्षयः। जवतर प्रवक्तामि। गृहकार्यादि संसयः। यदौ कुल शुर्ण बद्दाः। स्वा गृहकार्यं करदै। यदि शुर्भिवमा करदै। त्वापि वे ईच्छा करदै। भव वे गृह से स्वमान करदै। याद्दार वे बास ताद्दा याखिमाः। व्याप्तापः। △। चतुरमाः □। कृत्रमः । कृतः □। वकः। वकः। विष्णुंवादः। ○। विष्णुंवादः। विषणुंवादः। वि
- (ग) बोइशभूमिका। क्षोक:। धायतन। □ ॥ चतुत्रेष्ठ:॥ □ ॥ यत्र महासन: □ । चक: ﴿ विषमवादुः॥ □ । त्रिकोख △ । शकटाकृति □ दयद □ । श्रधनस्थान □ । सुरिक्त □ । श्रहन्मुखा • स्वजन □ कृम्मेष्टिः ○ । यतु ○ । सूर्य्यचकः ﴿ ।
 - (घ) जायतं चतुरस्नं च छत्रं भद्रासनं तथा।
 चक्रं विषमबाहुः स्वाजिकोणा शकटाकृति।।
 दण्डं च प्रणवं मृत्तिं गृहदं व्यक्तनं तथा।
 कूर्मकं धनुराकारं सूर्णकं चेति बोह्शः॥ (४ पृः)

- VI. The effects of living upon each kind of buildingsite
- (क) षोड़शभूमि षोड़श प्रकारे गला। केवन भूमिरे केवन गुण जानिया।। ३४। आअते सिविसिध्व॥ चतुरस्रे धन आगम। भद्रासने कृतार्थः। वृते पुट विवर्द्धनः। चक्रे दारिद्रेच च पूजेमः चभितथा। ५४। विसुवाड़ि वा दाने राजभया त्रिकोणसा। ५४। शकट ध्व धनक्षयः पशुद्दण्डि तथा दण्ड। प्रणमे ज्येष्ठनाशनः न सहन्ति गृहे भार्य्यो॥ अर्थनाशन वृद्दन्पे। दुर्ज्जने विश्वनाशाय कृमणधनपीडन। सूर्य्ये धनक्षयविदात्। धनु चौरभय भवतु॥ (१—२ पृः)
- (ख) सोड़स भूमि सोड़स प्रकारये। कॅउ कण के भूमिरे कॅउ गुण याणिमा। सर्था। ऋोक। आयते सर्वसिधि च। चतुरश्चे धनागम। भद्रासने कृतार्थाय। कृती पृष्टविवर्धनं। चक्रे दारिद्र च। वसवाड़ तपाहनं। राजभय त्रिकोणसा। सकटाधि धनक्षयः। पशुहोत्रि तथा दण्डं। प्रक्रम्मे येष्ठनाशनं। अथनास कृत्यन्ये। नमन्ति शुरे भारिया। अर्थनासं कृहन्य। व्यक्षने विद्यानास च। कृत्यन्ये। पहुनं। शुर्य्ये धनक्षयादित। धनु चोर भवे मृतु। (३५—३६ पृः)
- (ग) ए भूमि मानङ्कर शुभाशुभ फल । आयतने सिध्यते सर्वं। चतुरस्रो धनागमः। क्षत्र पृष्टि विवर्धनं। भद्रासने कृतार्थश्च। चक्रे दारिद्रच मेवोक्तम्। शोक विसमबाहुके। नृपभीति त्रिकोणेस्यात्। शकटे च धनक्षयं। नश्यति चिरवो दण्ड। प्रणवे क्षयलोचनं। सुरिक्ते प्रियते भार्या। अर्थनाशं वृह्ममुखे। व्यजनं वित्तनाशच्च। कूम्में च धनिपड्ते। चापे धनभयं जातं। सूर्य्ये नन्नक्षयं भवेत्।
 - (घ) आयते सिद्ध गते सर्व चतुरस्रे धनागम।
 छत्रे प्रीतिविवद्धीं च भद्रासने छतार्थिनः।।
 चक्रे दृश्द्रि-रोगं च शोकं विषमवाहुके।
 राजभीतिस्निकोणे स्यात् शक्टे च धनक्षयं।।
 चौरा नश्यन्ति दण्डेन प्रणवे नेत्रनाशनं।
 सुमुत्तों म्नियते भार्य्या गृहदे सुखनाशनं।।

व्यजने वित्तनाशनं च धनसामं च कण्डपे । चापे चौरभयं विद्याद्वास्करे च दग्दिता ॥ (४-५ पृः)

- 6. From an examination of these names, it appears that they can be arranged in three groups as follows:
- a. Names common to all the mss: ayafa, rectangular; chafurasra, square; bhadrasana, the beautiful site; chakra, shaped like the wheel; trikoṇa, triangular; sakafa, shaped like the bullock-cart; kurma, shaped like (the back of) a tortoise; dhanu, shaped like a bow; surya, shaped like the sun; danda, shaped like a staff.
- b. Names regarding which there has been some typographical error: pralamba, the elongated one; byajana, like the fan; chhatra(?), like the umbrella; bisamabāhu, with unequal arms; brihanmukha(?), with a big mouth.
- c. Names which are not common to all the mss:
 Muchhandaka, Mruchhanda, Grihada; surikta, sumurti;
 harmyapitha.

Of these, $\bar{a}yata$ brings prosperity in all matters; chaturasra brings wealth; bhadrāsana brings satisfaction; brita or chhatra brings welfare (?); chakra brings poverty: trikoṇa is the cause of the king's displeasure; sakata brings loss of wealth; danḍa brings about the death of cattle; pralamba brings about the death of an elder; brihanmukha brings about the loss of wealth; byajana, the loss of wealth; surya, the loss of wealth and bisamabāhu, bereavement.

III. A Chapter on Augury

- VII. Signs and indications at the time of the first measurement
- (क) घरस्रतिवा ऋोक ।। सूत्रपात प्रवश्च्यामि सुरसम्भोवमेतधर ॥ त गृह न सुत्रभू वे ॥
- नर्थ—घर सुता थरिना बेले सुता छिड़ि गले के काहाकू खताई हेले एमन्त होइले से डिहरे घर न तोलिन। से डिहरे घर तोखिले गुरूस्थ नाम याई।। (१-६ प्रः)
- (स्त) एवे श्रत्रख्काण कहीवा। षुत्रपात प्रवक्षामि। श्रुरसम्भोवने घर। तद गृहीकं श्रुत्रधृवं। लनतु याती मानव। १। अर्थः श्रुता धरिवा बेले येवे छिड़ी बाई नोहोले केहि खताई होई। एमन्त होईले से भूमिरे केही घरन करिव। से डीहरे घर कले आपणा स्वामी नाश याई। (३६ प्रः)

शुता धरीबा बेळे यदी बा बढीव । तेवे याणीम से घरस्वामी नास याई तहीं न रहीबः। (४० प्रः)।

- (ग) पने भूमिरे खम्भ आरोपण करिबाकु सुतासुतमान पाति दीर्घप्रति करि बन्धमान धरिबाकु सुत्र पातिबा वेळे स्वरभेदर लक्षण अलक्षण कहिबा। सुता धरि सुतिधरिबा बेले सुता हायरु खिस गले विपत्ति पड़ह। सुता छाहि गले गृहस्थ नरह।
 - (घ) सूत्रस्य छेदनात् क्षिप्तं दुःस्वं स्यान्मरणान्तकं। अतो विधिविधानेन शान्तिहोम तु कारयेत्।। (१५ प्रः)

When the thread (measuring tape) is being laid on a building-site for determining the bandha* of the place, and also the particular spot where the subhastambha

^{*} See Chap, 6, § XX.

(the auspicious post), should be set up (indications regarding the future can be drawn from certain sounds heard at the time). This science of sounds, heard during the laying of the thread is being indicated here.

If the thread slips from the hand or is blown off (by the wind), or if anyone happens to make faces at the owner of the house at the time, one should not build there. In that event, even the title of 'householder' shall disappear (i. e. the person will not continue for long to be a householder).

(क) सुतिवस्तार्यमानेन शङ्कशब्द यदा अवेत्। देवभूमि भवेतस मानव वर्ज्य सदा।।

अर्थ—सुता पारिया बेले येथे शङ्कशब्द शुभइ से देवभूमि। तेँहि मानवी न रहिया। (६ प्रः)

(स) श्लोकः । शुत्रप्रसारमात्रेण । संखं सन्द शुभे कदि । देवभूमि भवेजस्य । मानव वर्षण सदाः ।

अर्थाः । शुता धरिवा वेले येथे संख शब्द शुभई से देवभूमि तही मानव न रहीव । (३९ प्रः)

If a conch-shell be heard at the time of laying the thread, then the spot is sacred to the gods; men should not live upon it. (It is usual to blow the conch-shell during religious ceremonies in India).

(क) श्लोक ।। सुतिबस्तर्ध्यमानेन महाबात भवे यदि जजम दुसी भूमि बात इन्सो भवे तदा ।

भर्थ । सुता धरिषा बेके बेबे वा करिब से घर बारे भग्न होइ यिव । (ई पृः) रक्तोक ।। सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण महाबात शुभते चिंद वर्जांबे ताहरा भूति बातये भाजते भवे ।। अर्थ। सुता पारिचा बेले येथे बड़ राव होइ जानिया से घर बाये भन्न होइब। (१३ प्रः)

(ख) श्लोकः। शुत्रवीस्तारमानेन। महावात भवे जदी। वर्यप तादृशं भूमि। बातभयं भवे जदी। अर्थः। शुता धरिवा बेले येथे बड़बात बोल्लन्ते को पवन बहुई से घर बाए भन्न होई। (३६-४० पृः)

If the wind blows strongly at the time, the house shall be destroyed by storm.

(क) श्लोक सुतविस्तर्य्यमानेण शिलाघात यदाभूमि भीमानासन्नसजदा वर्ष्णयेत् तदाभूमि। (७ पृः)

रहोक सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण शिलाष्ट्रष्टि भवे यदि । बर्ज्जए तादृशम् वस्त गृहभग्नापिजायते

अर्थ। सुता पारिवा बेले यदि शिलाषृष्टि करइ जानिमा से घर शिलाषृष्टिरे भग्न होइव। (१४ पृः)

(घ) येवे पथर वरविव । वह आश्रय भाक्नियव ॥ (१७ पृ:)

If there be a hail-storm at the time, the house shall be destroyed in a hail-storm.

(क) श्लोक ।। सुत्र विस्तार्यमानेण उत्तरे गावहः श्रुते ससन्ध्रां सता तत भूमि। कर्जते वास्मतः सदा ।। अर्थ । सुता देवा वेलक् उत्तर आहे गाइ देकिले से भूमि श्रीहानि । वर्जित करिव ताहा । (७ प्रः)

श्ळोक । सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण चतगव इसते से समितत्रता भूमि त्रजते वास्तुत सदा ।

अर्थ। सुता पाइवा बेछे येवे उत्तर आड़े गाइ गरु देखिले जानिमा से भूमि राक्षसभोग्य होइ। (१२ ए:)

- (ख) शुता थरिना नेखे येथे उत्तरिदांगे गाई नोवाई। याणिम से भूमिरे सोरीहानी होई। (४१ पूः)
 - (ग) सुतिबस्तार्थ्य मानस्तु गनाच रोदन्ते यदि । गोह सस्य विज्ञानीयात्

मृत्येबास्तु सथार्थजा। अर्थ। सुता पातिवा बेले येवे गरु बोबाइके बास्तुरे गरु हाड़ गोटाए थाइ। ना काढ़िले मृत्यु होइ।

(घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्घ्यमाणे तु घेतुः राब्दायते यदि । गवास्थिन्यत्र जानीयान्मृत्यूर्वोस्तुपतेर्भवेत् ।। सुता बेळे गाई बोबाइ । से घरे गोरु हाड़ थाइ । घरुकु पश्वभाग कर । पूर्वादि तृतीय भागर ।। अण्टाए खोळि हाड़ घेन । कुकुर हाड़ वथा सुन ।। (१६९:)

If a cow be seen or heard bellowing towards the north, the site should be known as fit only for rākshasas to live upon. A man cannot be prosperous while living in such a place. (Also) if the cow bellows, then know that there is a piece of cow's bone in the ground. Unless it is extracted, the householder shall die. Divide the length of the site (from east to west) into five parts. The bone is in the third division from the east at a level which is waist-deep.

(क) श्लोक सुत्रविस्तार्ग्यमानेण मास शब्द सुहते यदि । देवभूमि विजानीया मनुष्ये त्रजते सद ॥

अर्थ — सुता देवा बेलकु येवे बड़ चहल शोभइ से भूमि देवताङ्कर तेहि बास न करिब। (८ पृ:)

श्लोक। सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण महाशब्द शुभते यदि तु देवभूमि विजानीयात् मनुष्य तत्र वर्ज्यये।

धर्थ। सुता पारिना बेले येवे बड़ चहल शुभइ। जाणिमा से भूमि देवभूमि तहि बास न करिव। (१२-१३ प्रः)

- (स) सुता पातीवा बेळे अदि बड़ चहल शुभई। आणिम से भूमि राक्षस भोग होई। (४४ प्रः)
- (घ) सूतार वेछे बड़ शब्द । हेछे देवभूमि आणिव ।। सर्व्यथा तर्हि न रहिब । रहिछ उपदर्ग हेब । राक्ष्स देखिले न रहि । राक्ष्स भूमि आण सेहि ।। (१७ पृः)

If a great noise be heard when the thread is being laid, know the place to be the abode of gods. Do not live there on any account. In that event, (the gods?) will create trouble. (According to another version, such a site is a proper abode for rākshasas).

(क) रह्णेक—सुत्रविस्तार्यमानेन माशं शब्द शुभते यदि। ५। वज्जंते दुष्टवास्तम् च मरण तत्र न संशयः।

वर्थ। सुता पालिया बेले यदि मासं शब्द शुभइ नहिले देखह तहि रहिले मरण निःसंसये होइ। (८ पृ:)

श्लोक-सुत्रप्रसादमात्रेण मासंशब्द शुभते यदि वर्ज्जयेषृसवस्तवम् मरण तत्र निःसंशयः।

अर्थ। सुता पारिवा येवे येवे मासम शब्द शुभइ नहिले देखा जानिमा से मृत्युसंशये। (१३ पृः)

(स्व) श्लोकः । शुत्रविस्तारमानेन मानवसब्द शुभे जदी । वर्यए तत्र भूमिसा । मरण तत्र निसंसयः ।

अर्थ। सुत्र धरिवा बेले यदि मांस देखई नोहिले हे सुणई से घरे रहिले मरण निश्चये होई। (४१ प्रः)

During the laying of the thread, ifbe seen or heard, then doubtless there shall be death for one who lives upon it.

- (क) श्लोक सूत्रविस्तार्यमानेण गीतशब्द शुभते बदि तेवा भूमि कोवरसा धन धान्यबहुपुत्रिका। सुता देवा वेछे येवे गीत (८-१ पृः)
- (ख) श्लोक ।। सुत्र विस्तारमात्रेण गित शवद शुभते यदि ॥ तेभूमि कुवेरस्य धनधान्य विद्विता ।। सुता देवा बेले येवे गित सबद सुभई याणिमा वे तेवे से घरे धन वृद्धि होई । पुत्र बहुत होई । (४१ पृः)

If music be heard during the laying of the thread, then surely the land belongs to Kuvera (the god of wealth). In that house there shall be an abundance of wealth and progeny.

- (क) श्लोक। सूत्रविस्तार्थ्यमानेण दह्मूमि प्रजायते वाए तत्र विजानीय देश सवरजोस्न तथा। सुता पारिवा बेले येवे अग्नि दहन देखिन कि वा नहिन आपनार देश हेले छाड़िव। (६-१० पृः)
- (ख) श्लोकः शुत्रवीस्तारमानेन । दहनो यदी दस्यते । वर्यए नाद्यसं भूमि । देसस्य परिवर्यएत । वर्थः । श्रुता धरिवा बेले जदी अग्नि दहन देखित आपणा देस हेले छाड़ि पलाइव । (४१-४२ पृः)

If fire be seen at the time, then that place should be avoided. One should flee from the place even if it be one's own country.

- (क) सुत रहोक। सुतमास्तर्घ्यमानेण मनुषेरादिते, यदि। पचर पचम् पिक क्रियते भाग सुत्रेक। सुता पारिवा बेहे येवे मनुष्य कान्द्दः जानिमा से डिहरे मनुष्यर हाड़ अछि। (११ प्टः)
- (ग) रलोक सुत्रविस्तार्थ्यमानस्तु गेदिते श्वासते अथवा नाभिमात्रस्थिते। सन्य मुण्ड माला बिनिर्दिशेत्। अथं। सुता पातिवा बेले येवे लोके कान्दुथान्ति कासुथान्ति एमन्त बेले जानिमा से वास्तुरे नाड़िमात्र गभीरे सल जे मुण्ड गोटिए थाइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्घ्यमाणे तु रोदनं श्रुयते यदि। नाभिमाने स्थितं शल्यं मुण्डमाला विनिर्द्दिशेत्।

सूता पातिवार रुक्षण। कहिवा सावधाने शुन। मनुष्यमानङ्क रोदन। कि-स्रवा भयङ्कर स्वन।। शुणिले शुभकु न देव। ए हाड़ थिवार जाणिव।। घरकु षोलभाग कर। पूर्व्वर ये पाञ्चमागर।। अण्टागहीरे मुण्ड पाइ। एथि संशय किछि नाहिं।। (१४-१६ प्रः)

If a person be heard weeping or sighing when the thread is being laid, know that there must be human bones in the ground. Divide the length of the site (from east to west) into 16 parts. It the fifth division from the east, at a level which is waist-deep, you will doubtless find a human skull.

- - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्थ्यमाणे तु कुक्कुरो यदि रुद्यते । अचिरंणैव कालेन शूना निहत एव सः ।

सूत्र पातिवा बेले येवे। श्वान वोवाए शुण तेवे।। कुक्कुर हाड़ थाए तेंहि। वाहार किर शुभ देइ।। तार पूर्वरु तिनिभाग। अण्टाए गभीर किर्ब। श्वान हाड़ बाहार कर।। एमन्ते शुण सूत्रधर। अलप दिने श्वान योगे। गृही पड़इ दु:खभोगे।। (१६-१७ प्टः)

If a dog barks when the thread is being laid, know that there is a dog's bone (according to another version, human bone) in the place. Extract it before performing the auspicious ceremony. (After dividing the length into...parts) you will find the dog's bone in the third division from the east. Oh carpenter, you must remember this; (otherwise) some danger from dogs will overcome the householder within a short time.

(क) श्लोक—सुतिविस्तार्ग्यमानेण मुण्डमुण्डितोय भवेत् मुण्डतत्र विज्ञानि-जात नेखत वस्तुभिल्क्षण। अर्थ सुता पारिवा बेले येवे छाण्डमुण्ड देखि ज्ञानिमा से डिहरे नाण्डमुण्ड अछि। त्रिभाग करते सूत्र देवक्की वचन्तिक नाभिमात्र-मनुते भूमि लेखते मुण्डमुण्डिक।। सुता तिनि भाग करिव सुता देवा वेले येवे मनुष्य देखि ज्ञानिमा मनुष्य मुण्ड अछि। ४४। से सुता चारिभाग करिवा पूर्वभागे गर्त्तरे हातक गहीरे अछि मुण्ड। (११-१२ प्रः)

घटभग्नद् गोवत् । मृत्युका जोम्बोको रोदिता ॥ (७ पृ:)

(ख) रहोकः। शुत्र विस्तार मानेन नाष्ट्रमुण्ड हस्यते जदी। दृशयं घट-भग्नस। जम्बूको रोदीताः। अर्थः। शुता धरिवा बेले येवे नाण्ड्रमुण्ड दिसई देखीव। की अवा घटभरन देखीव। को अवा मृतु पिण्ड देखीव। की अवा जम्बूका राव देव। बाणिम से डिहरे मुण्ड गोटाए अछि। सुता चारि भाग करिव। पूर्वभाग उपर गहिरे से मुण्ड अछि। (४०-४१ पृः)

If a shaven-headed man or rice-offerings to the manes be seen or the howl of a jackal be heard when the thread is being laid, know that there is a skull in the ground. Divide the thread (i. e. length from east to west) into 4 parts. In the eastern division (i.e. the first one), there is a skull at a level which is one cubit deep.

- (क) रह्णोक सुत्र प्रसादमात्रेण महावृष्टिभवे यदिं धनधान्य भवेबास्त शुभक्षणे भवे यदि । अर्थ । सुता पारिवा बेले येवे दिश्र वृष्टि करई आनिमा से घरे धनधान्य पुत्र पुत्री अनेक होइ । (१३-१४ पृः)
- (स्व) श्लोकः। शुन्न वीस्तारमानेण शुरवृष्टि भवे जदी। धनधान्य भवे वास्तु। शुल्क्षण भवे जदी। व्यर्थः। शुता पाडीवा बेले येवे दीक्षँ वृष्टि करई। याणीम से भूमिरे धनपुत्र बहुत होई।। : ०: । (४४ प्टः)
- (घ) घरे सूता पातिवावेले । सेठारे हीनवृष्टि कले ।। से राज्ये दुर्भिक्ष हुमइ । महा अरिष्ट होए तर्हि ।। येवे अलप वश्यइ । सुख नार्हि राज्य भाजह ।

If the gods send rain when the thread is being laid, there will be an abundance of wealth and of children in the house. If the rain be scanty, there will be no happiness and the king shall lose his kingdom.

(ग) सुत्तविस्तार्घ्यमानस्तु गजध्विनमुद्दामृत गज अस्थि विजानीयात्वास्तुभूमिमौ न संशय। अस्यार्थ। सुता पातिवा बेले येवे गजध्विन शुभइ सं

बास्तुरे गज ये इस्ती हाड़ गोटाए थाइ। ए सल न काढ़िले बास्तुभूमि संशय होइ।

(घ) सूत्रे बिस्तीर्थ्यमाणे तु गजशब्दो यदा भवेत् ।
गजस्यास्थि बिजानीयाद्वास्तुभूमौ न संशयः ॥
येवे द्वाती गर्ज्जन देव ॥ से घरे द्वातीदाद धिव । एदाकु एरुपे जाणिव ।
घर नवभाग करिव ॥ मध्यभागकु खोळांद्रेले । बुकुए गहीर करिले । अवश्य
द्वाती हाड थाइ । एरूपे एदा जणा बाइ ॥ (१६ पृ:)

If an elephant trumpets when the thread is being laid, then there is an elephant's bone in the place. Divide the length into 9 parts. In the middle division, at a level which is breast-deep, the elephant's bone is surely present.

- (ग) सुत्र विस्तार्थ्यमानस्तु इयध्वनि मुद्दाहृतं। इय अस्थि विज्ञानिया सस्त तिष्ठति नान्यथा। अर्थ। सुता पातिवा बेळे येवे इय बोबाइ से बास्तुरे घोड़ा हाड़ गोटाए थाइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्घ्यमाणे तु हयशब्दो यदा भवेत्। तत्राश्वास्थि विज्ञानीयाद्धनहानिर्भवेद्ध्रुवं।।

घोड़ा हे ना येवे शुनिव। से घरे घोड़ा अस्थि थिव।। पूर्व पश्चिम घर हैन। घर तिनि भाग करिव।। पूर्वभागकु खोलाइव। नाभिए गभीर करिव।। अस्थिकि बाहार करिण। शुभकु देव निश्चे जान।। उत्तर दक्षिण गृहर। तिनि भागरे ये उत्तर। नाभिए गभीरता कर। हेव ए अस्थि ये बाहार।। (१६ प्रः)

If a horse neighs when the thread is being laid, there is a horse's bone in the ground. Divide the length of the house from east to west or from north to south (according as it is longer one way or the other) into 3 parts. The bone is in the first division at a level which is navel-deep.

- (क) मुण्डकम्बच्च सुश्रहा दुष्टायाननीचसेत्।। (७ प्टः)
- (ग) मण्डुको ध्यानने चैंब दृष्टिमेदे भवे गृहं। घटभेद भवेत्स गृहं जम्बुक रोदते। अर्थ। सुता पातिबा बेले येवे वेङ्ग बोवाई से घर गृहस्थ अन्नाहि होइ। से घर अलुआ होइ। से बास्ततः ध्वस्त होइ। शिआल बोवाइ।

If a frog croaks at the time, it will be impossible for the householder to live there. The house will be ruined. The thatching of that house will not be completed. Jackals will how there.

- (ग) रहोक गर्धबो यस्य स्यात् परिवर्ज्ञयेते रोदन्ते पूत्रकालस्तु ध्रुव मृत्यु विनिर्दिशेत्। सुता पातिबा बेले येवे गध ध्वनि शुभइ तेवे पुत्रशोक होइ। गृहस्थ मृत्यु होइ।
 - (घ) गई भो शब्दाते यत्र तद्गेहं परिवर्ज्जयेत्। काकोहष्ट्या मुखं रौति ध्रुवं मृत्युविनिर्दिषेत्।। (१७ पृः)

If an ass brays when the thread is being laid, the householder will lose his son. The householder will die. If (also) a crow caws it denotes death without doubt.

- (ग) सुत विस्तार्थ्यमानस्तु पश्चको यदि दृश्यते अचिरेणैव कालेन स्वामीन इत पनग। अस्यार्थ सुता पातिवा बेले येवे सर्प देखाइ तेवे अस्पिदने मरइ। सर्प खाइ।
 - (घ) सूत्रे विस्तीर्थ्यमाणे तु पन्नगो यदि दृश्यते । अस्तिरेणैव कालेन सर्पेण निहतो ध्रुवं ।

If a snake be seen at the time, (the householder) will die within a short time, bitten by a snake.

(ग) रछोक। बक्ष सहसम्यचन वसस्याक्षरानि च। न चैव सुप्रसन्न सन बसस्या विवर्ज्जयते। अर्थ। सुता पातिबा बेले येवे बक देखि बाम पाले से भूमि नुआ सल जे हाड़ गोटिए थाइ। If a crane is seen towards the left, there is new piece of bone in the ground.

(ग) रहोक। रात्रू क्षयित निर्घोषे वसन्ति विप्रसद्गृहे। ज्योतिषो कथया-नश्च कीर्त्तिश्च वित्तवर्द्धन। सुता पातिवा बेहे येवे मेघ गुरुर्जन करइ इर्पणे प्रसांद उत्तम।

If there is a peal of thunder when the thread is being laid, then, according to the science of Astrology, the householder's fame and wealth shall increase and enemies diminish in number.

IV. Determination of the Naga's Position

According to the silpasāstras, it is imagined that a great serpent(nāga)lies encircling every building-site. Its is divided into eight equal portions, namely the heart, stomach, navel, anus, knee, shin, ankle and tail. The serpent moreover moves round and round in a Its head lies clockwise direction. at the eastern point of the compass in the middle of the month of It takes a year to come round to the same point. It is therefore possible to determine, on any date, where the different limbs of the naga will lie along the boundary of the site. It is required in the sastras that the auspicious pillar should be posted at certain points of the naga's body in order to ensure good luck. The orientation of the door is also determined by the lie of the naga.

VIII. The lie of the naga

(फ) श्रीश्रीश्री वामेण सेअते नाग ५० कोटि मायेते भन्यत्रे तिखियाचम् पृथिवी जायते जायते सदा ।

श्रीश्री-भाद्रव असाण कारितिषु सार नागसु पुर्वेक । दक्षिणे उदरे सैव पुष्टि सैव इत्तरे । पश्चिमे गोक्षसित अगोया सबलागुरु तिभिमासे सुनिचल

मार्गिसिरे पुष्य माघे शिर नागसु दक्षिणे । पश्चिमे मुदोरशैव पृष्टिसम्पुर्वक । उत्तरेण पुच्छघात नैराए सब्छागुळ तिमिमासे सुनिच्छ ।

फाल्गुणे मधु वैशाखे शिरो नागसु पश्चिमे । इत्तरे उदरे सेव पृष्टि सैव दक्षिणे । पुवोस्य यदा पुच्छ बबेस्तीति लाङ्गल तिभिमासे सुनिचल ।

जेष्ठ आषाढ़ श्रावणेषु शिरनागस उत्तरे पासि उत्तरेसैव पुष्टिसैक पश्चिमे। दक्षिणे यदा सक्ष ईशानेसैव लाङ्गुल (१४-१५ पृ:) (ख) एवं नाग परिणाम याणिमा । ऋोकः । बासेन सयने नाग । पथास केटी मीयुते । अनन्त ईती वीयात । पृथिबी यायते सदाः ।

भाद्रव आसिन्य सिर् नागो पृष्टके द्वीणे उतरे चैव । पृष्टं च एव उतरे । पश्चिमे शपुच्छस्थितं । अग्निए सर्वछाङ्गुछ । त्रिभीमासे शुनीश्चछ ।

मार्गिसिर पुस माघेण। सिर नागस्य दिखणे। पश्चिमे उदर चैव। पृष्टत् चैवक पूर्वकं। उतरे पुछस्थितं। नैभृते सर्वलाङ्गुलं। त्रिभीमासे शुनोश्चल।

फारगुण्ये चित्र वैसाखे सिर नागोशु पश्चिमे । उतरे उदर चैव । पृष्ठ चैव क दस्तीणे । पूर्व्वस्यक (कृ?) दा पुछ । बाइवे स्थितो लाङ्कुलं । त्रीभौ मासे शुनोश्चलं । येष्ट साढ़ श्रावणेशु । सिर नागम उतरे । पाटी ओष्ट सर्वचेव । पश्चिमे दस्तीणे जबा पुछ । ईसान्ये सर्वलाङ्कुल । त्रीभोमासे शुनीश्चल । (४४-४४ पृ:)

- (ग) श्लोक। तस्या ईशान भागेन स्तम्भरोपणमेव च। नागराजा क्रमेनैव ईशानं परिचिन्तयेत्। पूर्व्वे शिर भाद्रवार्द्धे ३ मार्गे दक्षिणमस्तके ३ फारगुणे बारुणेन्धेसे ३ जेष्ठे उत्तरमूर्द्धणि ३। अस्यार्थ। भाद्रवाश्विनकार्त्तिक नागशिर पूर्व्वे थाइ। माग्रसिरपुष्यमाघ नागशिर दक्षिणे थाइ। फारगुनचैत्रवैशास्त्र नागशिर पश्चिमे थाइ।
 - (घ) भद्रादौ तु शिरः पूर्व्वे मार्गादौ दक्षिणे शिरः । फाल्गुनादौ शिरः प्रत्यक् ज्येष्टादावृत्तरे शिरः ॥
- 8. The naga lies on its left side. During the months of Bhadra, Aswina and Kartika, the head lies to the east, the back faces the north, the belly faces the south and the tail (extends from the western point of the compass to the s. e. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

During the months of Mārgasira, Pousa and Māgha, the head is towards the south, the belly faces the west, the back, the east and the tail (extends from the northern point of

the compass to the s. w. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

During the months of Phalguna, Chaitra and Baisākha, the head of the naga is towards the west, the belly faces the north, the back, the south and the tail (extends from the eastern point of the compass to the N. w. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

During the months of Jaisthya, Asarha and Sravana, the head of the naga lies towards the north, the belly faces the west, the back, the east and the tail (extends from the southern point of the compass to the N. E. point?). It remains in that position for three months.

IX. The movements of the naga.

- (क) अहिधर महिराजा नित्य गम्य भ्रमन्तोह । चलित चरण दिने । पष्ट तिमि सत्वा । हिबहुत्यष्टसका । चालते मेकपादेक त्रिमि त्रिभि त्रिभि मासे । (४८७:
- (ख) नाग यें उन्नृषे। नीत्यानी चलुअछि ताहा याणिमा। अचहर महोराया। निनीगौ मगती दोत्यें च। चलीत चरण दीने दोने। अष्ट त्रिभिसतं च। दीबहत पिसंक्षा चलती मेक पादेन। त्रिभिमासे। (५३-५४ प्रः) ईशान्य कोण माडि नाग चलुछि। ५। (५३ प्रः)
 - (ग) वास्तु प्रमाणे न हि तस्य गात्रं वामेन संति समितित कालं।त्रिमिनमासे परिनुत्य भूमौ तं वास्तु नाग प्रवदन्ति सिद्धाः। अस्यार्थः।

वास्तु येते सर्पगात्र ये देह तेनोहि । वाम अङ्ग माद्धि सोइ थाइ । तिनि मासे भूमौक बोलन्ते दिगे लेखाए खाउ थान्ति । वास्तु नाग पमन्त बुलि सिद्धमाने भृषिमाने बोलन्ति ।

> पूर्वा दिक्षु शिरः कुर्वा नागणेते त्रिभिः त्रिभिः । भाद्र वा देविश्वपारवे तस्य बकते शुभं गृहं ॥

नागशिर पूर्व्व थाइ। ईशान कोणठारु तिनि मास दिगे छेखाए याइ। ए तिनि मास ये ६० दिन एमन्ते दिग नड ६० भाग होइ। एमन्ते ६० दिने दिगभोग करइ। एहि प्रमाणे पूर्व्व दक्षिण पश्चिम उत्तर ए चारि दिग चळइ एऊपे।

- (घ) तिनि दिग माड़ि शुभार। दिगक अनाकान्त थार।।

 वामपारुश माड़ि नाग। शोरण बास्तु करे भोग।।

 ऐशान्य कोणु आद्य होइ। तिनि मास पूर्वे रहद।।

 वास्तुर येते पूर्वदिग। दिनकु दिन करे भोग।।

 नड दिवसे शेष होइ। दक्षिणदिगकु माड़ाइ।।

 एहि प्रकारे चारिदिग। भोग करइ वास्तुनाग।। (१३-१४ पृः)
- 9. During the months of Bhādra, Āswina and Kārtika, the head of the nāga lies towards the east. On the first day of this quarter, the head lies exactly at the N. E. point of the compass, while on the last day it lies similarly at the s. E. point. The head of the nāga thus moves one degree every day, in a clockwise direction.

In this connection, it is said in one of the passages quoted above that the naga covers by its length that portion of the boundary which subtends an angle of 270° at the centre leaving an angle of 90° open. It should be noted however that this does not agree with the opinion quoted in the previous article.

X. The eight divisions of the naga's body

(क) चत्रुश्रम भवे यदा नाग तत्र प्रमाणश्व विष्ठातो लांगुलमुखः। नागते यत्र हस्तश्व भागसे आते तथा। भागसत तालमेको सारस्या दुगुण तद्गुधो। सिरहृद्र मुद्दरसो नाभि पुच्छ जानुजङ्घा। आनुसैव लाङ्कुलेश्व जानिमा वृद्धसदात।। ताल मेको फेणाभाग द्विताल दृद्दभा तथा। तृअमुख्दरेशैव चतुर्थ ताल नाभि इस्यति । गुहिजे पश्चतालभ्य षष्ठताल या जङ्कनः सपतताल अन्टास्नेय पुच्छे चाष्टमेवचम् । (१५-१६ पृ:)

- (ख) गृहस्य यत हस्तं च। चतृश्रम भवे जदा। नाग तत्र प्रमाणं च। पृष्ठतो छांगुछे मुख।। नाग सेमे जत हस्तं च। भाग तस्य कारए तथा। भागस्य ताछमेको। सीरसा दुगुणं तदाः। ताछमेको फणाभागे। ध्य ताछ ध्यस्तथाः। त्रीम ताछ ददरे चैव। चतृताछ नाभीदेसक। हृदए पञ्चताछं च। सष्टताछ यानुजंघन। सप्तताछं थान्दु चैव पुछे च ब्रष्टमेवचः।। (४४-४६ पृः)
- (ग) नागिसर बाठताल वेबत्तीना सर्प येड मासे येड तिनि दिग माढ़ि थाइ तिनि दिग माढ़िले येते हाथ होइ बाठभाग करिव। बाठभागर संख्या। ऋोक। ताल मेको फणाशिरः द्विताल कण्ठस्तस्ता। त्रिभिताल हृद्येश्चैव चतुर्तालोद्दरं भवेत् पश्चताल नाभिश्चैव पष्टताल गुहकस्तथा सप्तताल जधनश्चैव अष्टतालक्ष्य पुच्छये। अस्यार्थ नागर ये शरीर बाठताल।
 - (घ) अष्टभाग इत्वाभूमिः प्रथमं शिर उच्यते । द्वितीये हृद्यं चैव तृतीये अठरं तथा । चतुर्थं नाभिकं विद्यात् पश्चमं गुद्धमेवच । षष्ठं स्याज्ञानुदेशं च सप्तमं अघनं तथा । अष्टमं पुच्छभागं स्यामागराजः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ (१४ पृः)
- 10. Divide the line along which the naga lies into 8 parts. The first portion forms the naga's head, while the rest constitute the heart, belly, navel, anus, knee, shin and tail. According to another reading, the length should be divided into 9 equal parts, of which the head is constituted by the first two, the rest being formed by the remaining divisions.

When the position of the naga has thus been determined, various religious ceremonies are performed before the actual commencement of building-operations.

One of these is the setting up of the auspicious pillar called *subhasfambha*. This pillar should only be posted at certain points of the naga's body.

- XI. Where the pillar should be posted on the naga's body
- (क) नागर स्थम्भ जिह पड़िले घटदाराषुत्र प्रणाशे भीति। खनमस्तेके नाग गराहि श्रीसम्पद यदि ज्ञष्टरे। श्रीवभीग्य रूपते नाभि ख्यातीतु जातर त्रिसीभ एदुन्न देशविरोध।। जानुदीर्ध सवासोक्ष क्षमावलतन्न सोदेशक्वरोगी।। सीरो मृतु भये विद्वान्। पिठि शोक दारिदेक पुच्छे विविधभोग्यानि। क्रोटेण अर्थ-सम्पद शिर थम्भे भवे मृत्यु। प्रहा पुत्रशोक पुच्छ साधननासस्य। उदरे सर्व्वसम्पद।। (१६-१७ पृः)
- (ख) नागर येँ उस्थाने खम्ब पडई तहीरँ लक्षण कहीवा। अर्थः। सिररे मृतु दिअई। पुष्टेरे सोक संन्ताप द्यार्ध। क्रोडरे अर्थ दीवाई। गलारे पुत्रसोक होई। पुछ बदरे धनधान्य वर्धमान होई। (४६ प्रः)
- (ग) शिरः सा पृष्ट पुन्छाभ्याः शश्रुरोतदिगन्तत्र शयने वाम पार्श्वेन तस्य कोते शुभं गृहं। अधैवार्थ। शिर मस्तक पृष्ट बोळन्ते पिठि। पुन्छ बोळन्ते छाला सश्च श्वेत बोल तिनि दिग माढ़ि थाइ। वाम अङ्ग माढ़ि शोइ थाइ। तस्य कोटं शुभं गृहं। गृह बोळन्ते कोट बोळन्ते पेटरे गृह शुभ देले सर्व्व भोगादि होइ।

* * *

केंड तालरे शुभ देले कि होइ। श्लोक। दारापत्य प्रणाशो भवति च खनने मस्तके नागराहि श्रीसम्पत्ति प्रभुतो यदि हृद्य जठरेस्य व भोगौक्ष्पेत! नाभि गात्रे रितशयभयदो गुह्सं देहभोगं। जानु दीर्घप्रवासो खलुमपि शेषये पुच्छदेशे विरोधः। अर्था। सर्पर मस्तक ये फेणा ए फेणारे शुभ देले गृहस्थ पुत्रनास याइ। खनन वोलन्ते कण्ठ। एथि शुभ देले भार्या नाश याइ। हृद्यरे शुभ देले श्रीसम्पत्ति नाश याइ। कठर ये पेट एथि शुभ देले सकल भोगादिमान होइ। नाड़ीरे शुभ देले शत्रुभय होइ। गुहरे शुभ देले भोग करइ। जानुरे शुभ देले

गृहस्थ दीर्घ प्रवासी होइ। गृह भोग किर न पारह। पुच्छरे शुभ देले विरोधमान होइ। एमन्त होइ नाग अष्टशरीर अष्टताल विवेचना। संक्षेप किर बुध ये पण्डित-माने वास्तु अर्घ देले से गृहेरे गृहस्थ अत्यन्त सुखार्त्ति पाइ। श्रीसम्पत्ति पाइ। इति नागपरिमाणसमाप्ति।

- (घ) दारापत्य प्रणाशो सर्वात च खनने मस्तके नागराज्ञः । श्रीसम्पत्तिः प्रभुत्वं यदि हृदि जठरे सर्वभोगैरूपेतः ॥ नाभौक्षीणं त्वराते रतिशयशुभदो गुहादेशे च रोगे । जान्वेदींर्घप्रवासी क्षयमपि जघने पुच्छदेशे च मृत्यु ॥ (१४ प्टः)
- 11. If the hole for posting the auspicious pillar be dug at the head of the nāga, the wife and children of the householder will die; at the heart and belly, wealth, prosperity and the enjoyment of power will follow; at the navel, the enemies of the householder will be overtaken by misfortune and good luck follow him instead; at the anus, sickness will follow; at the knee, the householder will have to live away from home for a long time, and death shall come if the pillar be posted at either the ankle or the tail.

If the pillar be set up towards the back of the naga, bereavement will follow, while prosperity will come if it is placed towards its lap.

- XII. Where the door should be fixed with reference to the body of the naga
- (ग) नागविधि द्वारलक्षण ।। नागस्थान स्थान द्वारे विश्वकर्म्मा च भौषित दोषगुण समासाद्य कथितं वास्तुविस्तर ।। अर्थ। नागर स्थान मनि द्वार करिब। एमन्त बोलि विश्वकर्म्माणि वोइले दोषगुण मनि बुम्मि नाग स्वस्थाने द्वार कले धन-जन बहुत होइ। घर शुभकाले येमन्त नागर आठताल बुम्मि हृदय जठरे

शुभ देइ एवे सेहि प्रकारे करि परिणाम करि बुम्मि नाग हृदयरे जठरे द्वार करिय। ए मल होइ। ब्यांड स्थानमानङ्करे घर कले विरोध होइ।

12. The position of the door should be fixed from the position of the naga's limbs. Viswakarma says that if the effects of placing the door-way in relation to the limbs of the naga are taken into consideration before fixing its position, then great prosperity will be enjoyed by the householder.

Locate the eight limbs of the naga; then place the door at either its heart or its stomach. That will bring good luck. In any other case, dangers and strife will follow.

V. Astrological Considerations

- XIII. The effects of building in different months of the year
- (क) चैत्र्ये ब्याधि माघेति । वैशाखे धन सम्पूर्ण । जेष्ठे न पशुचेव । ब्याषाढ़े पशुनाशनः । श्रावणे ब्रह्महानि । भाद्रवे हानि शेगिणः । ब्यसिने जन दारिद्रे च । (२०-२१ पृः)

कार्त्तिके धन नाभय। माधेण बहु शोक वृता। फाल्गुने बहु पुत्रीय। (१६ प्रः)

- (ख) एवे बारमास भल मन्द कहीबा। रलोकः। चैत्रे व्याधि तीष्ठन्ति। वैसाखे धनसम्पद। येष्ठेन पशु चौर्य्या च। आषाढ़े पशु नारानं। श्रावणे बहुहानी च। भाद्रवे बहु रोगोणो। स्मासिन्ये जन नश्यन्ति। कार्तिके धन लाभक। मार्गसिरे बहुधन चैव। पुसेणं टस्करं भवेत। माघे बहु सोर्क च। फालगुने बहु पुत्रकं (४८ पृ:)
 - (ग) एवे गृह मासफल कहिबा।

श्लोक। चैत्रे च शोकमवाप्नोति। गृहकारयेन्नरः। वैशाखे धनरत्नानि। जेष्ट्ये मृत्यु विनिर्द्दिशेत्। आषाढे धननाशश्व। पशु बद्धिमवाप्नुयातु।

श्रावणे भूमिलाभाय। हानि भाद्रपदे तथा।

पत्नी नाशभ्य वाश्विने। बहु धान्यानि कात्तिके।

मार्गशिरे धनः प्राप्ति । पौषे चौरभय तथा ।

माघे अग्निभयं कुर्यात्। फाल्गुणे काञ्चनं भवेत्।।

अर्थ। चेत्रमासरे शोक जात होइ। वैशाखे धन रक्षानि होइ। जेश्वे गृहस्त मरइ। आषाढ़े धन हानि होइ। श्रावणे भूमि लाभ होइ। भाद्र मासे सर्व्वहानि होइ। आश्विने भार्य्या मरइ। कार्त्तिकरे बहुधन होइ। मार्गशिरे बहुधन होइ। पौषे चौरभय होइ। माधरे अग्निभय होइ। फाल्गुने धनपुत्र होइ।

- (घ) वैशाखे धनरत्नानि ज्येष्ठे मृत्युविनिर्हिशेत्।

 आषाढ़े धनलामं च पशुबृद्धि मवाप्नुयात्।।

 श्रावणे मूमिलामः स्याद्धानि मोद्रपदे तथा।

 पत्निनाशश्चाश्विने च बहुभार्य्या च कार्त्तिके।।

 मार्गशोषें धनावाप्तिः पौषे चौरमयं तथा।

 अशुभं च भयं विद्यादिन्न मधि विनिर्हिशेत्।।

 फालगुने काञ्चनं पुत्रं चेत्रे च शोकवान भवेत। (४ पृः)
- 13. Vaisākha brings wealth; Jaisthya, theft of cattle or death; $\overline{A}s\overline{a}rha$, the death of cattle; $Sr\overline{a}va\eta a$, great loss (the acquisition of landed property, according to another version); $Bh\bar{a}dra$, loss and illness; $\overline{A}swina$, famine in the land (?) or loss of one's wife; $K\overline{a}rtika$, gain of wealth or the acquisition of many wives; $Agrah\bar{a}yana$, wealth; Pousa, theft; $M\bar{a}gha$, bereavement or danger from fire; $Ph\bar{a}lguna$, abundance of progeny or gold and progeny; Chaitra, sickness or bereavement.
- XIV. Effects of building in the light or dark half of the month
 - (क) कृष्ण शुक्क वेणी पक्षर कथा ।। अहोक ।।
 शुक्रलपक्षे भवे सुख्य कृष्णेण टसकर भवेत्
 तैम्बन्या विचार कृतदव यदि चेत महाहानि ।। (२१ पृः)
 - (स्त) कृष्णपक्षे तस्कर चोरभय होई । शुक्रपक्षे शुख सम्पर देइ । (४६ पुः)
- 14. If the building-operation is begun during the dark-half of the month, then there will be danger from thieves; if, on the other hand, it is begun in the light-half, there will be prosperity and happiness.

- XV. Effects of building on different days of the week
- (क) भास्करे शुभदायक। नृषभय रिवसुते भूमिपुत्रेन नाशकः। गुरुशुक्र बुधवारेन गृहकर्मानि कारये। इति वदित वराहे॥ १॥ (२१ प्रः)
- (ख) एते सात वा रुक्षण किह्ब। शिश क्लेश दाग्द्रिच। भास्करे शुभ-दायकः। अग्निभये ग्विपुत्रे। बुध गुरु शुक्रवारेण। गृह कार्य्यानि कारए (४६ पृः)
- (ग) वारशुद्धि ।। शशि कळह दारिद्रचे । भास्करे ह्यमिदाहे शाक्षविल च रिवपुत्रे भूमिपुत्रे मृतेषु । बुधगुरु किववारं सस्तलाने प्रशस्ते इति वदित वराहो । अर्थ । गृहाघट देवाकू । सोमवारे कळह होइ । दारिद्रच होइ । रिववारे अमिदाह होइ । शणिवारे शोक होइ । धनक्षय होइ । मङ्गल वारे मृत्यु होइ । बुधवार गुरुवार शुक्रवार ए तिनि वारे गृह ईशान, कले धन सम्पत्ति होइ । बारफल ।

वदेयं भवति भानु दिने अर्थनाशः शौरेरपि भ्रितिसुतस च वज्रघातः। प्रासादसद्मपुरपुष्करिणोक्रियासु धम्मीर्थ वाञ्छित फलानि ग्रभामहानि।

(घ) वन्हेभेयं भवति भानुदिनेऽर्थनाशः । शौरेद्दिने श्चितिसुतस्य च वज्रपातः । प्रसादसद्मपुरपुरष्करिणी क्रियासु । धम्मर्थिवाञ्छितफलानि शुभग्रहाणां ॥

सीमबारे कछह होइ। द्रिद्र होइ दिन याइ।। रविवारे अग्निभय। शनिवारे धनक्षय।। आवर शोकहिँ दिअइ। मङ्गले वज्रपात होइ। गुरु भागेवा बुध तिनि। शुभे प्रशस्त पहा घेनि। (६-७ प्टः)

15. Monday brings strife and poverty; Tuesday, death from stroke of lightning; Wednesday, Thursday and

Friday bring good luck to the householder; Saturday, danger from fire or bereavement or the king's displeasure; Sunday brings good luck or danger from fire (according to another version).

- XVI. Effects of building during different phases of the moon
- (क) पश्चमे उद्घाटने तथा दशमी चोरभय। एकादशो नृपतिभय। अमिवै पति न सहन्ति। भार्च्या ना सहन्ति पूर्णिमा। पश्चदश तिथिचैव। नवमी परि-वज्जये नन्दा अर्धक्षय जातु॥ भद्रर्द्ध परिवज्जये। यया निधने पुत्रेश्चैव। रुज आप सु परजाक्षत्र। पूर्णत पतिक्षआत। ईश्वाने तेषु भाशुभु। (१६ पृ:)
- (ग) तिथिशुद्धिः । प्रतिपद गृहकार्य्यञ्च दुःख प्राप्नोति नित्यसः । अर्थक्षय तथा षष्ठि पञ्च मोचाटनं तथां । चौरभय दशम्यञ्च एकादशी द्वादशि नृपाभयात । पत्नीनाशञ्च पौर्णमास्या पतिनाशो कुहुस्तथा । अस्यार्थ । गृहोमानङ्कः प्रतिपदारे दुखी होइ । षष्टीरे धनक्षय होइ । पञ्चिमरे उचाटन होइ । दशमीरे चौरभय होइ । एकादशो द्वादशोरे राजभय होइ । पौर्णमीरे भार्ग्या नाश याइ । अमावस्यारे गृहस्थ मरइ । चतुर्थी नवमी चतुर्दशी ए तिनि तिथि रिक्त । एथि गृह शुभ देले शक्तभय होइ । द्वितीया सप्तमी चैव तृतीया अष्टमि त्रयोदशी पञ्चते धनरत्नानि स्थम्भछमो शुभेक्षणे । द्वितीया सप्तमी तृतीया अष्टमी त्रयोदशी ए पाञ्च तिथिरे गृहार्घ देवाकू शुभ । स्थिर छम हेच । शुभ वेछ हेच । एमन्त हेले शुभ हेले श्रीसम्पत्ति होइ । तिथि फलगाह । नन्दानाः करि होया भद्रा मङ्गल नामदा । न रिक्त च शुखं वित्तं पास्रोयच्छिन्त यायइ । सृत्यिजच्छिन्त रिक्तन्ति गृहारम्मे शुतां त्यजेत् । कुहुन्दुरि तदा होयाभ पूर्णो छक्षमी प्रजच्छित । पौर्णम्या छक्ष्मीकर ।
 - (घ) गृहं कृत्वा प्रतिपिद दुःखं प्राप्नोति नित्यशः। धर्यक्षयं तथा षष्ट्यां पश्चम्यां चित्तचश्वस्थः॥ चौरभीतिह्रशम्यां तु चैकादश्यां नृपाभयं। पत्नीनाशक्च पौर्णम्यां स्थाननाशः कुहौ तथा॥

रिक्तायां सर्वकार्य्याणि नाशमायान्ति सर्व्वदा । द्वितोया सप्तमी चैव तृतीयाष्ट त्रयोदशी ॥ पञ्चसु स्तम्भकम्माणि स्थिरलग्ने शुभेक्षणे ॥ (६ पृ:)

16. If the building-operation is begun on the first day (after either the new or the full moon), one is sure to be overtaken by sorrow; the sixth brings about loss of wealth, while the fifth brings unrest of mind. The tenth causes loss from theft, while the eleventh brings about the king's displeasure. The full moon causes the death of one's wife, while the new moon brings about loss of landed property (?). The fourth, ninth and the fourteenth (commonly known as rikta) are responsible for the frustration of all efforts. The second, seventh, third, eighth and thirteenth are favourable for performing the ceremony of the auspicious pillar.

XVII. Rabisuddhi

(ग) रविशुद्धिः श्लोक। यत्रराशिस्थितं सूर्य्यः त्रिषष्ठदशलाभक एकादश द्विपवच नवमोप्यष्टा त्रयोदश विनात्परं। प्रथमे रविगोचर शुद्धि होइव। तृतीय षष्ठ दशम एकादश इये चारि राशिर एक राशि होइव। २य १म १म ए तेर दिन उतार शुभ होइ। आऊ पाञ्चरासि जन्म १ चतुर्थ ४ सप्तम ७ द्वादश १२ अष्टम ८। एतेथारे सूर्य्य थिले विद्वा होइ। रविशुद्धि। जन्मन्यकं त्यजे विद्वान यदीच्लेदात्मनः शुभं। जन्मन्यके समायायो भार्य्यापुत्रादि संक्ष्य। द्वितीये धननासस्यात। तृतीये धनसम्पदः। चतुर्थे बन्धु वेषम्यं। पञ्चमे पुत्रसंक्ष्य। पष्ठे धनादि सम्प्राप्ति। गृहिलद्वरं तु सप्तमे। अष्टमे म्रियते भर्त्ता। नवमे कीर्त्तिनाशनं। दशमे धनधान्यादि। धम्मंश्चेकादश रवौ। शोकव्याधि विपद्धम्न विरधा द्वादशे स्थिते।। इति रविशुद्धिः।

(ध) जन्मराशेः शुभः सूर्व्य-स्त्रि-षष्ट दश छ।भगः। द्विपञ्च नवमोऽपिष्ट त्रयोदश दिनातृपरं।।

ए अन्ते रविशुद्धि शुण। गृहकर्मरे ये कारण।। तृतीय षष्ठ ये दशम। एकादश घेनि उत्तम।। द्वितीय नवस पञ्चम। तेरदिन अन्ते उत्तम।। जन्म चतुर्थं सपतम। द्वादश भावर अष्टम।। पाञ्च राशिरे सूर्य्यं थिव। सर्वदा शुभकु न देव।। (६ पृः)

17. The zodiacal sign in which the sun was present during the birth of a person is his birth-sign. That person should not set the auspicious pillar (i. e. begin building-operations) when the sun is in the same position. Counting that as one, the third, sixth, tenth and eleventh bring good luck to the builder; the second, fifth and ninth are also auspicious (after the expiry of the first, thirteen days?). Never begin operations on the first, fourth, seventh, eighth and twelfth signs.

(According to another version) the second brings about loss of wealth; the third, wealth and prosperity; the fourth, loss of friends; the fifth, death of children; the sixth, acquisition of wealth; the seventh, division in a household; the eighth, loss of one's wife; the ninth, loss of fame; the tenth, wealth and prosperity; the eleventh, religious merit; the twelfth, strife, bereavement and sickness,

XVIII. The influence of the zodiacal signs

- (ग) वृष । सिंह । विछा कुम्भ वेश्मकार्य ग्रुभक्षण ।
- 18. Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius are auspicious in connection with building-operations.

XIX. The influence of the constellations

- (ग) नक्षत्रफलं। आदिस्यादय रोहिणी मृगशिगे जेष्टा धनिष्टा उत्तरा। पौष्य विष्णुमृगानुराधा गुरुहि शुद्धे सुपुत्रान्विते। सोम्याना दिवसेथ पापरिहते योगेभि-रिक्तै तिथौ। विष्टित्यक्तदिने वदन्ति मुनयो वेश्मादि कार्य्य शुभा। अर्थ। गृह स्थम्भागेषणकु नक्षत्र शुभफ्लं। आदित्य द्यय वोलन्ते। १३।१४।१६।४।१८।२३। १२।२१।२६।२२।१८।८ एते नक्षत्र शुभफ्ल अटइ।
 - (घ) अदित्यदाय रोहिणी मृगशिरा ज्येष्ठा धनिष्ठोत्तग ।

 पैष्णा विष्णु मधानुराधगुरुभिः शुद्धैः सुतारान्वितैः ॥
 सौम्यान्यां दिवसेऽथ पापरहिते योगेऽतिरिक्ते तिथौ ।
 विष्ठित्यक्तदिने वदन्ति सुनयो वेशमादिकार्य्य शुभै ।
 - (अन्यत्र) अश्विनी गेहिणी मूला ह्यू त्तगत्रयमेव च् । स्वाती हस्तानुराधासु स्तम्भागम्भः प्रशस्यते । (७ पृः)
- (ग) विष्णे देवाग्निभये श्रवणाभयमेवच धनिष्ठाबहुभोगच्च वहणं मरणभवेत्। अजपादे भय कुर्व्वादोषे शरण पञ्चक। अश्यार्थ उत्तराषादारे गृहकर्म्म कले अग्निभय होइ। श्रवणा नश्चत्रे गृहकर्म्म कले भय होइ। धनिष्ठा नश्चत्रे गृहकर्म्म कले रोगी होइ। शतभिषा नश्चत्रे गृहकर्म्म कले मृत्यु होइ। पूर्व्वभेदे नश्चत्रे गृहकर्म्म कले मृत्यु होइ। पूर्व्वभेदे नश्चत्रे गृहकर्म्म कले न्यभय होइ। एमन्त होइ पाच्च नश्चत्र दोष।
 - (ग) धनु मीनयोर्मध्ये यदि गच्छित चन्द्रमा ।
 न हरे तृणकाष्ठादि न गच्छे दक्षिणामुखे ।
- अर्थ। चन्द्रमा धनु छाड़ि मकर चन्द्र येवे प्रवेश होइ मकर कुम्भमीन सरि याए शरण पश्चक।
 - (घ) घनुर्मीन द्वयोर्मध्ये यावत्तिष्ठति चन्द्रमाः।
 न छिन्द्ययात्तृणकाष्ठादीन्नगच्छे दक्षिणा दिशं।। (८ प्रः)

VI. Astrological Considerations (contd.)

XX. Bandha

- (क) द्रघता जत्रहस्तभ्व । प्रत हस्तेन गुणएते । ध्वष्टाभि हरते पिण्ड । सेम (स ?) बन्ध आयते । (२६ पृः) धज्ञ १ । धृमि २ । सिंह ३ । स्यान ४ । बृष ४ । खर ६ । गज्ञ ७ । धनस ८ । (४० पृः)
- (ख) दीर्घवाजतहस्तञ्च। प्रती हस्तं च गुणएत। अष्टमभिहरते पिण्ड। शेस बन्धस्य उच्यते। श्री। ध्वज। धूस्र। सिंह। श्वन। खुप। खर। गज। ध्वज। ⊏। ए अष्ट बन्ध। (४० पृः)
- (ग) घर बन्ध घराणकु घराण धार । वास्तुभूमि येते वखराकु येते हात हो इ एहाकु दीर्घ बोलि । घरर गंभीरकु प्रती बोलि । दीर्घ हाथ थोइ प्रति हाथ गुणिमा । गुणन्ते गुणना घन येते हो इ एहाकु वास्तुर घनहाथ बोलि । ए घनहाथ उपर करि थोइ थाई । ए घराण मानकू मुल राशिटी । तल करि एहा घनहाथ थोइवा । अष्टवन्ध घराण निमिते आठभागे हरिब । उपरे शेष येते अंश रहिला । ए घरर बन्ध होइ । ध्वज धृम सिंहायुरवानवृषखरस्तथा । गजध्वसायाते चैंव गृह-बन्ध स उच्यते । अस्यार्थ । एक वन्ध्व हेले ध्वजबन्ध होइ । दुइ बन्ध हेले धृमबन्ध होइ । तिनि बन्ध हेले सिंह बन्ध होइ । चारि रहिले स्वानबन्ध होइ । पाञ्च रहिले वृषवन्ध होइ । लय रहिले खरबन्ध होइ । सात रहिले गजबन्ध होइ । आठ रहिले ध्वसबन्ध होइ । एमन्ते अष्टवन्ध जानिमा ।
 - (घ) व्यासेन गुणितं दैर्घ्यमष्टाभिभोजितं पुनः । शेषं ध्वाजादिकं होयं पूर्वादिभवनाष्टके ॥ (१ पृः)
- 20. Multiply the length by the breadth of the house and divide the product by 8. If the remainder be 1, then the bandha of the house will be dhwaja or the flag. Similarly if it is 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 (i.e.0), the bandha will be as follows, dhumra,

smoke; singha, lion; swāna, dog; brisha, bull; khara, ass; gaja, elephant, and dhwānkha, crow.

XXI. Their effects

- (घ) ध्वजे विभूतिर्मरणं च धूस्रे ।
 सिंहे जयः श्वा च करोत्यनर्थं
 भोगो वृषे हानिकरः खरे च ।
 पृष्टिर्गजे काकपदे च दुःखं । (१० पृः)
- 21. Dhwaja brings riches; dhumra, death; singha, victory; swāna, troubles; brisha, enjoyment; khara, loss; gaja, growth (?), and dhwānkha, sorrow.

XXII. The use of a house determined by its bandha

- (क) धजे देवगृह कृजात । भृमेण हुमशालेक । सिंहेन स्रघरचैव सुनेण कुट-शालेक । वृ वृषवे घर वात वृतात । खरेन स्रशशालेक । गजेन स्त्रघर कृजात । धसेन सहस्र शालेक । (५० पृ:)
 - (ख) जेड बन्धरे जेड घर करिव ताहा जाणिमा । श्लोक । ध्वजे देवगृहं कुरुर्यात् । धूम्रेण होमसालिका । सिंघेण शिरिघरं कुरुर्या । (४१ प्रः)
- (ग) एवं केँ उघर केउ बन्धरे तोलिया ताहा जानिया। ध्वजेन देवगृहं कुर्ध्या धृमेन होमशालकं। सिंहं श्रीघरं कुर्ध्यात् स्वाने कुटीनशालक वृषे अन्तःपुर कुर्ध्या खरे पशु नियोजयेत्। गजे भण्डारकश्चैव। धुम्ने नं शस्त्रशालकं। अर्थ। ध्वजबन्धे देवगृह करिब। धुम्नबन्धे होमशाला करिब। समुद्र घर करिब। खन्धा-घर करिब। सिहबन्धे श्रीघर। श्रीघर बोलन्ते यौ घर बड़ से घर वेहेरन भोगादि करिब। स्वान बन्धे नानाप्रकार बुदुनि घरमान वलन्ते ये पवनयन्त्रघर एमन्त नाना कुदुनि घरमान होइब। वृषवन्धे अस्तेःसरपुरकु जात वोलन्ते। आपनार अकुभोग करिबा। कुदुम्ल्यादि घर करिब। खरवन्धे हातीशाला घोड़ाशाल

पशुजन्तुमानङ्कु शाल करिब। गजे भण्डार वोलन्ते भण्डार करिब। गन्ताघर करिब। द्रव्य थोइवा घर ये ताहा करिब। ध्वंस वन्ध शखशाल वोलन्ते मिनि-साल घर साक्जेघर किञ्जवा सैन्याघर करिब। एमन्ते अष्टबन्ध अष्टप्रकारे घर करिब।

- (घ) ध्वजे देवगृहं कुर्याद्रम्रे च होमशालकः । सिहं च श्रीगृह कुर्यात् श्वाने कुटुणीशालकः ॥ वृषे अन्तःपुर कुर्यात् खरे पर्श्नियोजयेत् । गजे भण्डारकं चैव ध्वांक्षे च शक्सशालकः ॥
- 22. Now is being indicated the bandha with which each apartment should be made. The sanctuary should have dhwaja as its bandha; the cooking apartments should be of dhumra bandha; the state-apartment, of singha bandha; the place for husking corn, of swāna bandha; the inner apartments, of brisha bandha; the stable for horses, elephants and other animals, of khara bandha; the store-room should have gaja as its bandha, while the armoury and soldiers' barracks should be of dhwānkha bandha.

It would appear from a consideration of the above passage that the length and breadth of these different apartments of a royal household were chosen in such a manner that the apartments belonged to the eight bandhas named above. Ihis was probably considered auspicious and the proper thing to do.

- XXIII. Disposition of the doors according to bandhas
- (क) द्वार विचारकु। धजेण पितमे द्वार श्रीकरे सिंहमेव च। प्रुवेद्वार वृषे सव। दक्षिणे गणमेवचम। धस्यणे नैरेते द्वार। धृमेण वावद्व तथा। ईशाने स्वान पूजो॥ स्वरचे द्वार अष्टिका। (३१ प्टः)

येच वन्धरे येच आड़कु द्वार ताहा याणिमा। ध्वयेन पश्चिम द्वार। उत्तरे सिंघ मेवचः। पूर्वद्वार वृषश्चैव। दक्षिणे गजमेवच। ध्वक्षिण नैकृत द्वार। ध्वजेण वयवस्तथा। ईशाने श्वान पुत्रे। खर च हार अप्नयः। (४०-५१ पृः)

(ग) ध्वज धूज्रश्व पूर्वेशिंग स्वानश्व दक्षिणे बृषस्वर पश्चिमादि गजध्वसो च उत्तरे। अर्थ। ध्वजन्य धूज्रवन्य पूर्विदेगे अछि। सिंहवन्य स्वानवन्य दिक्षणिदिके अछि। खृषवन्य स्वरवन्य पश्चिमदिके अछि। गजवन्य ध्वसवन्य उत्तरिके अछि। एहाहु ए दिगमाने घर। सदा सर्व्वदा दिने ए वन्धमाने ए दिगरे थान्ति। एहाहु र आउ चिठवार नाहि। ए घर येँ उ वन्धे होइथिव से बन्धकु से दिग द्वार।।

मृषवन्ध पूर्व्वद्वारे गजश्च दक्षिणामुखः । ध्वजश्च पश्चिमद्वारे सिंहे गृहर उत्तर् ॥

अर्थ। सिंहवन्धे घर हेले उत्तरद्वार करिय। खुषवन्धे घर हेले पूर्व्वद्वार होइय। गजवन्ध हेले दक्षिणद्वारे होइय। ध्वजवन्ध हेले पश्चिमद्वार हेव।

- (घ) बृषवन्ध घरर द्वार । पूर्वरे कहे मुनिवर । १ । गजवन्ध द्वार दक्षिणे ध्वजवन्ध द्वार पश्चिमे । २ सिंहवन्धे उत्तरद्वार । दिग अनुरूपे विचार । ३ (२१ ए:)
- 23. The door of an apartment should face one of the following directions according to the bandha of the latter; west for dhwaja, N. W. for dhumra, north for singha, N. E. for swāna, east for brisha, S. E. for khara, south for gaja and S. W. for dhwānkha.

XXIV. The star under which a house is built

- (क) नृपति परोण हारएते। सेस अंशं विज्ञानिय। ततो अनुश्च विनि-रुरयते। (४६ प्रः)
- (ख) रखोकः। अष्टभी इरते पिण्ड। सृक्षभागेन इरएत। सेस अंस बीयानीत। तत्र सृक्ष वेनीहरूयतेः। (५१-५२ एः)

(ग) अष्टाभि गुणितं पिण्डं रिरूयभागेन हारयेत्। शेष भृक्ष विज्ञानिया स्विनदि गणिते बुधः।

अर्थ । घरर पिण्ड ये घनहस्त येतं हाथ थोइ एथकु अष्टवन्धे गुणिम । ए येतं होइ एथकु सताइस नभूत्रे हरन्ते उपरे शेष ये रहह से घरर नभूत्र होइ । ए नभूत्र तिनि पाद । एऋपाद नोहिंग । आपना नभूत्रकु नाढ़ि नोहिंग । निनि नभूत्र तिनि पाद । एकपाद नभूत्र येवे होइ से घरे विद्य गहुत होड । दुई पाद नभूत्र कि चारिपाद नभूत्र येवे होइ नाड़ि नोहिंछे शुभ तार होइ ।

(घ) अच्टाभि गूंणितं पिण्डमृक्षभागेन हारयेत्।
शेषमृश्चं विजानीया दश्विन्यादिकमेण च ।।
मृलपिण्डकु आठे गुणि । सताइशर हर पुणि ।।
छन्धरे प्रयोजन नाहिं । शेषरे नक्षत्र हुआह ।।
घर नक्षत्र हेला सेहि । विचार शुभाशुभ तहिं ।।
बापणा नश्चत्रकु पुण । नाड़ी नोहिब गणि आण ।।
नाड़ी होइले न करिब । ए पुणि त्रिपाद नोहिष ।।
त्रिपाद होइले न कर । विद्य कराए एहि घर ।।
दुइ पाद चारि पादरे । सुख हुआइ सेहि घरे ।।
एक्षे होइला नक्षत्र । एवं शुण हे आन तत्त्व ।।

24. Multiply the area of the house (in sq cubits) by 8 and then divide by 27. The remainder denotes the constellation under which the house (is 'born'). If it is the same as the birth-star of the owner, or if it belong to the ekapāda or tripāda subdivisions, then the house will bring troubles. There will be happiness, if the star belongs either to the dwipāda or chāripāaa subdivisjons.

- (क) रेवती २७ दिति ७ पित ७ मकतप १६ मूला १६ उति १२-२१-२६। इरि २२ । सोम ६ । वाजि १ । धनि २३ । कमला ४ । (२२ एः)
- (घ) १ स्रिक्षिती: २ द्विजा, ३ क्रितिका. ४ रोहिणी, ४ स्गिशिरा, ६ आर्था, ७ पुनर्वसु, ८ पुज्या ६ अप्रलेषा, १० मघा, ११ पूर्वीफालसुनी, १२ बत्तरा फालसुनी, १३ हस्ता, १४ चित्रा, १४ स्वाती, १६ विशाखा, १७ अनुराधा, १८ जोधा, १६ मूला, २० पूर्वीषादा, २१ उत्तराषादा, २२ श्रवणा, २३ धनिष्ठा, २४ शतिभिषा, २४ पूर्वभाद्र, २६ उत्तरभाद्र, २७ रेवती। (२६ पुः)
- XXV. Finding the probable age and means of destruction of the house
- (क) अष्टाभि गुणन्ते पिण्ड ।। षाठिभागेण ४ प्रएते ।। शेष अंशं विजानिया । ततो जीवन सेतुते ।। जीवनस्य देवहारिता सेस जातिन उचेत ।। ।। जीवनस्य तत्रहारि तसंसं मृतु उच्ते । पृथि आपात आकास वाकि वएध आअचेत ।। (४६-४०).
- (ख) जीवनसतचद्वारितमस्य मृतुंक भवेत । प्रिक्षातमायसप्रिका । साद्रीव गुण छम्बतेः । पृथिवी । आप तेय । बाइव । आकास । ए पाञ्चभूत (४२ पृ:)
- (ग) घरर पिण्डकु बाठे गुणन्ते येते होइ। एथकु घरर आयुस ये ६० वर्ष। एमन्त ६०के हरिया। उपरे शेष ये रहइ से मरण सुतेक होइ। पृथि १ आप २ तेज ३ वायु ४ आकास ४ तत्र ए केमन्त पृथि पडिले घर अलूया रहि भाजि याह। आप पड़िले जलरे भाजइ तेज पड़िले अग्निरे दहि होइ वायु पड़िले वासारे भाजइ धाकाश पडिले चलके भाजइ ए निमन्ते भाजइ।
 - (घ) बर्साभर्गणितं पिण्डं षष्टिभागेन हारयेत्। शेषमंशं बिजानीयाद्यायुर्गेहस्य कोविदः।। पृथिवी-जळ-तेजांसि वायुशकाश एव च। पश्चायुर्जातये तत्र भग्नदाहादिकं कमात्।। (११ पृः)

25. Multiply the length of the house by its breadth, multiply the product by 8 and divide by 60. The remainder gives the age of the house. Divide the probable age by 5 (the number of the elements). From the remainder you will be able to find out how the house will be destroyed. If it is 1, the house will never be completely thatched; if it is 2, water will destroy the house; if 3, then fire will burn the house; if 4, the house will be destroyed by a storm; if 5, the house will be struck by lightning.

XXVI. The nabangsa of the house

- (क) मृक्षचत्रुगुण कुजात । नवभिभाग कारएते । मेसं असं विजानीयात । टसकरादि गणिते बुध । टसर १ । भोग २ ॥ वितक्षण ३ ॥ दातरा ४ ॥ ति ४ ॥ सभअ ६ ॥ पुषेक ७ ॥ दरिद्र ८ ॥ देव आल ६ ॥ (४८-४६ **एः**)
- (स) मृक्षं चतुर्गृणं कृत्वा। नवभिभाग हरएत। सेस अंस बीयाणीत। टसकर दुर्गुणं इथें। टसकर। भोग२। वितक्षण३। इान्निम ४ नृपती ४ उभयः है। अधुसेक ७। दारिद्र ८। देवालय १ ए नव अंस (४३ प्रः)
- (ग) घर नक्षत्र येते अङ्क तँहिकि ४२ गुणिमा। येते होइ एथुक ६२ हिरा। उपरे शेष ये रहइ से घरर नवांश होइ। तस्कर १ भोग २ वितक्षणला-दाता ४ नृपति ४ सभय ६ नपुंसक ७ दारिद्रण ८ देवालय ६। तले छड्य ये होइला से घरर राशि होइला।
 - (क) अनुश्लं चतुर्गृणं कुर्ज्या अवभागेन हारयेत्।
 रोषमंशं विजानीयात्तं राशिमादिशेत्।।
 आदौ चौरभयं भोगी द्वितीये वित्तनाशनं।
 वहौ वेदे भवेहाता नृपति पश्चमे तथा।।
 षष्ठे भयमवाप्नोति सप्तमे च नपुंसकः।
 वसौ दिदृतामेति नवमे विष्णुमन्तिरं।। (१२ प्टः)

26. Multiply the index number of the constellation of the house by 4 and divide by 9. If the quotient is 1, then there will be theft in the house. If it is 2, there will be enjoyment (of wealth) in the house; if 3, there will be loss of wealth; if it is 4, the householder will be a munificent person; if it is 5, the householder will become a king; if it is 6, there will be an absence of fear; if it is 7, (the householder will become?) a hermaphrodite; if it is 8, there will be poverty; if it is 9, the house will be a temple. The remainder gives the index number of the zodiacal sign of the house.

XXVII The presiding naga of the house

- (क) दोर्घ दुइ मिश्रिता।। दीर्घ दुइ गुण कर होइ।। ३४।। तपचुभूत।। रिक्षवसु हरते सेव।। सेस नाग उनते। अनन्त वासुकि सेव। तक्षेक कोकोटस्तथा। राक्क कुळिक पद्मश्र। महापद्म अष्टएत। (४८८-९ प्रः)
- (ख) श्रृप्तभवशु हरते चैव। सेस नागत्र उच्यतेः। आठनागनामः। ऋोकः। अनन्त वासुकी शै(व्य ?) तक्षकर्कोटकस्तथाः। संखं कुळीक पद्मं च। अष्ठ-नागवीधिएतेः। (४२ पृः)
- (ग) घरर पिण्डकु घरनक्षत्रे गुणिमा ८ रे हरिवा। शेष ये रहइ से घरर नाग होइ। अनन्त १ वासुकि २ तक्षक ३ कर्कोट ४ सख ६ कुलिक ६ पद्म ७ महापद्म ८ एमन्ते अष्टकुला नाग होइ।
 - (घ) मृक्षेणगुणितं पिण्डं अष्टभागेन हारयेत्। अष्टो नागाननन्तादीन भागशेषं प्रकल्पयेत्।। (१२ पृः)
- 27. Multiply the area of the house (in sq. cubits) by the index number of its star and divide by 8. The remainder indicates which naga lives in the building-site; 1 Ananta,

- 2 Bāsuki, 3 Takshaka, 4 Karkoţa, 5 Şankha, 6 Kulika, 7 Padma and 8 Mahapadma.
- XXVIII. Calculating the expenses of building the house
 - (घ) अष्टाभिर्भाजितात्यच्छेषं स व्ययो भवेत्। व्ययाधिक्यं न कर्तव्यं गृहमायाधिकं शुभं॥ (१२ पृ:)
- 28. Divide the area of the house by 8. The remainder denotes the expenses (in hundreds of rupees?) of the house. It is not proper to spend more than that on the house. (It is good if it can be managed with less?)
- XXIX. Determining the orientation of the door of the house
- (ग) बन्ध प्रमाणे भाग प्रमाणे घर घटना होइछार घर द्वार फेड़ा लक्षण ।। श्लोक।।
 मेष सिंहं हयानान्तु पूर्व्वसाल प्रसस्यते प्राह्युम्मुख पश्चिमद्वारा प्रविश्यन्ते धनापते ।
 अस्यार्थ । मेषसिह धनु ए तिनि राशि चाहार होइ चाइ पूर्व्वदिगकु शुभ । ए
 तिनि राशिकि पूर्व्वदिग घर योगाइ । ए मन्दिरे पश्चिम दुखार हेव । गृहस्य
 पूर्व्वमुख होइ ए मन्दिरे प्रवेश होइले ए तिनि राशिरे धनसम्पद होइ ।

वृष कन्यामृगानाश्व सप्तद्वारानि मन्दिरे प्राट्मुख उत्तरद्वागदक्षिणाभिमुखन्तिए।
वर्ष । वृष कन्या मकर ए तिनि राशिरे दक्षिणदिगर ए तिनि राशिकि दक्षिण
मन्दिर होइव । ए मन्दिर उत्तरद्वार करिब । गृहस्थ दक्षिणमुख हेब । ए गृहे
प्रवेश हेले ए तिनि राशिकि धनसम्पद देइ ।

तुरुमिधुनकुम्भानां शुभ पश्चिम मन्दिरे पूर्व्वाभिमुख पूर्व्वद्वारे सन्ति धनानिच । स्वयं तुरु मिथुन कुम्भ ए तिनि राशि पश्चिम मन्दिर । ए तिनि राशिकि पश्चिम मन्दिर हेव । ए मन्दिरे पूर्व्वद्वार हेव । गृहस्थ पश्चिममुख होइ ए मन्दिरे प्रवेश होधव । एमन्दे धनसम्पद तिनि राशिक्वि होइ ।

अखिकर्कटमीनानां मुत्तरं मन्दिरं मतं। श्रीकामदक्षिणद्वारा प्रविश्यन्तु भरानन। अर्थ। विछा ककड़ा मीन ए तिनि राशि उत्तरिदगर। ए तिनि राशिक उत्तर मन्दिर हेवः ए मन्दिर दक्षिणदुकार होइम। गृहस्थ ए मन्दिरकु उत्तरमुख होइ प्रवेश हेव। ए तिनि राशिरे धनसम्पद् होइः इति वारगिश खतुःसाळा विधि-छक्षण। ए प्रमाणे वारगिशिक चारिदिगकु चतुःसाळा दुआर फेड़ा होइम।

29. Under Aries, Leo, Capricornus the temple should face the west; the householder should enter it while facing east.

Under Taurus, Virgo, Sagittarius the temple should face the north; the householder should enter it while facing south.

Under Libra, Gemini, Aquarius the temple should face the east; the householder should enter it while facing west.

Under Scorpio, Cancer, Pisces the temple should face the south; the householder should enter it while facing north.

All these will bring prosperity and wealth.

- XXX. Determining the 'luck' of the place from the orientation of the door
- (ग) दिगद्वार भागलक्षण। द्वारवास्तु प्रवक्ष्यामि भागा अष्टा शुभाशुभ पूर्व्व-स्वामि चतुर्दिशं कमे द्वार शुभाशुभ। पूर्व्वदिग आदि करि चारिदिग भाग प्रमाणे आठभाग द्वार सचिपि कहिव। इनिदिर जे सुभाशुभ ताहा कहिव। ए दिगके आठभाग लेखाए। श्लोक। ईशानादौ लिखिते पूर्व्व। आज्ञादौ दक्षिणे भवेत्। नैक्षृते वारूणे चेव वायवे भवित उत्तरे। अर्थ पूर्व्वद्वार कले ईशानकोण-ठारू गणि आनिम। दक्षिणद्वार कले अग्निकोणरू गणि आदिम। पश्चिमद्वार नैरूत कोणरू गणि आनिम। उत्तरद्वार कले वायव्य कोणरू गणि आनिम। श्लोक। अग्निभय बहुकन्या धनदोभाजक्तजनं क्रोधस्नानस्यक्ष्यचेव रोदने चौरभर्य

तथा। प्रथम भागे अग्निर भय। बहुतकन्या २। बहुत घन ३। राजपूजा ४। कोध ४। अनर्थ ६। रोदन ७। चौरभय ८।। अस्पसूखा अस्पधनश्व चौराभ वड़ भोग भोजन सृतवृधा सृतविव्रमध्य रोगं भवति यावति याम्येन। अर्थ। दक्षिण आडर प्रथम भाग अस्प सृत १। अस्पधन २। निश्चय पराभव ३। भोग ४। भोजन ४। सुतबुद्धि ६। निधन ७। सुनक्ष्य जराज <ा श्लोक। भवबन्धां रिपुपोडा धनसुत सुख समये पुत्र धन नास्ति वैरीव्यं पुत्रोनदोषात्रयेनास्या । उत्तर भाड़ प्रथम भागे बन्धन होइ थाइ । शत्रु पीडा २। धन सुत ३। सुलसम्पदा ४। सुतधन नास्ति ४। वैरी ६। गोपसुना शतपत्नी ७। मृत्यु ८। इति द्वार स्थ्रण। येसु येसु स्थितर्येसु तेषु तेसु फळपद शुभवाप्य शुभोवापि यत्र द्वारस्तु कश्यते । अर्थ येंड भागरे द्वारस्थान स्थित करि करिव से भागरे येंड फल सेहि फल णहवा। से केमन्त फल होइ। शुभ फल होइ अशुभ फल होइ। येमन्त करि भागमानङ्कर शुभाशुभ कहिला अछि सेहिमत फल पाइव । श्लोक । तृतीयन्तु र्जयो प्राच्या याम्यस्त यस्तु पश्चमे तृयोपश्च मयोपन पन्च ए चतुर्थेपि उत्तरे। अर्थ। पूर्विभाग आठभाग करि ईशान कोणठारू तिनि भागे ४ भागे द्वार करिव। दक्षिण दिग आठ भाग करिव। अग्निकोणठारू ४ भाग ६ भागे ६ दुयार करिव। पश्चिम दिग ८ भाग करिव। नेरूत कोण ठारू गणि आनिव तिनि भाग ४ भागे द्वार करिब। ए प्रमाणे द्वारघटना एमन्त।

(घ) पवे हो शुण मन देइ--

दिगक बाठभाग होइ।। पृत्वंरे द्वार विचारिष। ऐशान्य कोणरू गणिष।
प्रथमभागे ब्रिप्त भये। द्वितीये कन्या रुब्ध होए। तृतीयभागे घन प्राप्ति।
चतुर्थरे राजसम्पत्ति। पश्चमभागे कोधी होइ। षष्ठभागरे नाश याइ। सप्तमभागे रोदन। अष्ठमे चौरभय जाण। दक्षिण दिगरे याणिम। अप्ति कोणरू ये पश्चिम। प्रथमभागे अन्य सुत। द्वितीये अन्यधन प्राप्त। तृतीये नीच पराभव। चतुर्थं भोगाभोग योग। पश्चमे बहु सुत जात। षष्ठरे विघ्न होए सुत। सप्तमे धनकु नाशइ। अष्टमे रोगी होइ थाइ। शुणहे कहिवा परिचम। नैसृतकोणह गणिम। प्रथमे सुत पीड़ा होई। द्वितीये रिपु पीड़ा पाइ। तृतीयभागे

धन देव। सम्पद सुत आउ हेव। चतुर्थे शुभ भाग्य होइ। पश्चमें सम्पद दिअइ। षष्टभागरे नृप भये। सप्तम भागे गेगी हुए। अप्रमे वंगी भाव जाण। उत्तर भाग द्वार शुण। वायव्य कोणह गणिव। शुभ अशुभकु जाणिव। प्रथमे वन्धन हुआई। द्वितीय भागे पीड़ा पाई। तृतीय भागे धन सुत। चतुर्थ सुख होए जात। दिअइ बहुत सम्पति। पश्चमे धन सुत नास्ति। पष्टरे वइरि विणाश। सप्तमे गोह पशु नाश। अष्टमे अपमृत्या जाण। एवे दोपिका वाक्य शुण। पूर्वर द्वार विचारिवा। तृतीय चतुर्थ करिबा। दक्षिण द्वार शुभ शुण। चतुर्थ पश्चभागे गुण। परिचम तृतीय पश्चम। उत्तर दिग एवे शुण। तृतोय चतुर्थ ये शुभ। कहिल्ड द्वार शुभाशुभ।

30. All doors lying between the N. E. and S. E. points of the compass are said to face the east. Similarly, the south includes all points from S. E. to S. W.; the west includes all points from S.W. to N.W. and the north includes all points from N.W. to N.E. Each of these quarters is again divided into 8 points, and the following 'effects' are said to accompany the disposition of the doors in one or other of these points.

In the eastern quarter, 1 brings danger from fire; 2, the birth of many daughters; 3, great wealth; 4, kingly prosperity; 5, anger; 6, troubles or destruction; 7, weeping; 8, danger from thieves.

In the southern quarter, 1 brings a meagre progeny; 2, meagre wealth; 3, defeat by lowly persons; 4, enjoyment; 5, enjoyment of (good or plenty of?) food; 6, troubles; 7, loss of wealth; 8, disease or loss of progeny.

In the western quarter, 1 brings sickness of childern; 2, trouble from enemies; 3, wealth and progeny; 4, good luck; 5, prosperity; 6, the king's displeasure; 7, sickness and 8, enmity.

In the northern quarter, 1 brings about imprisonment; 2, sickness or trouble from enemies; 3, wealth and progeny; 4, happiness and wealth; 5, loss of happiness and wealth; 6, enmity; 7, loss of domestic animals; 8, death or accidental death.

Place the door in the 3rd or 4th points of the eastern quarter, the 4th or 5th of the southern quarter, the 3rd or 4th of the western quarter or the 3rd or 4th of the northern quarter.

VII. The Auspicious Ceremony

XXXI. Astrological matters

- (फ) क्षत धजपातगणासमरपीत सजुगा प्रसाद भवने दृश ब्यायते श्री-माचरेत्। (१० प्रः)
 - (ख) धनुस्त्रत्रपातंग वा द्रशने प्रीअते जदा। द्वादसन्यसते इस्त। (४३ प्रः)
- (ग) ध्वजवस्त्रपताकादि दर्शने धनसम्भव। पूर्णकुम्भ शुभाप्नोति ऐश्वर्ध्य कनकलाभये।
 - (घ) ध्वजपताकादि दर्शने धनसम्भवः । पूर्णकुम्मे भवेत् वित्तं प्राप्नोति कनकादिकं ।। (१५ प्रः)
- 31. If a bow, umbrella, flag or banner be seen when the auspicious ceremony is being performed, good luck is indicated thereby.
- (ग) भिक्षुकं सन्स्यास चैव वर्ष । भोगान्तगतिप नगेइसे सुतकालेषु यत्र तत्रस्तुमिन्छता । अर्थ । वास्तुभूमिरे सुता सुत धरिवा वेले भिखारो सन्स्यासी वैरागी रोगी तपी कृशलोक एतेक देखिले नीच होइ । ए येते शुभ कर्मा करि याइ से मिथ्याकु याइ ।
 - (घ) दीनक्को भिक्षुकश्चैव वन्ध्या रोगात्तं खलकौ । दृश्यते चेदगृहारम्मे कत्त्व मरणं ध्रुवं ॥

If during that occasion the following things be seen, it denotes ill luck for the householder; he may even die: a lean or decrepit person, a beggar, a barren woman, a sannyāsin, a diseased person or a vairāgin (a Vaishnaba friar who has forsaken the world).

(क) क्रीड्रिन्त बाळकाः यत्र सोमि तोप ससंस्ताता । तत्र विजाविजानित्य नमथा कदार चम । (१ पः) (स) श्लोकः। क्रिड्नित बालका तत्र। स्थामि तत्र मनेस्थिता। तत कृत वीयानीत। नमस्कारं कदाश्चनः। अर्थः। श्रुभ देवा वेटं जदी बालेक किटा करई तेवे स्वामि तपसिद्ध होई। तपर ये बीजनीती। मन थाई कीछि नोहई। (४२-४३ पृः)

If children be seen at play during the ceremony, the the austerities of the householder (tapas) will be crowned with success.

XXXII. General matters

- (क) धम्मीयम्मं जानीयाते तत्रकाले सनसाधिति। सभासुभ सरावाणी सिस्त दृष्ठ नक्रमाणी। सर्व्वलक्षणसम्पूर्ण सर्व्वीभरणभूषित। द्रवभन दृष्ट गृस्तकमद्वम्। कृममम् स्त्रीणमेवचम् द्रशनतत बीर्जानित्य पुत्र वा धन दृश्यते।।३४॥ (१० पृ:)
- (ख) श्लोकः। धर्मांधर्म वीयानीत तत्र कालेन सिधिती। शुभाशुभ तारा-वाणि। तत्र दुष्टिकर्म्माणि। अर्थ। धर्मकथाकु येवे विचारित। से तत काल प्रापत होई। शुभाशुभ कथाही प्रापत होई। हष्टे प्रहमानंकर पीडा न नागई। य श्लोकः। सर्व्वलभ्रण सम्पूर्ण। सर्व आरोहणं भूमि। दिन्यवसन परिधान्य। सुभ तत्र न संसयः। अर्थः। लक्षण बहोई देहरे सर्व आभरण थित। दीन्य वसन परिधापन करिथित। एमन्त हेले सर्व शुभ होई। (४२ पृः)
- 32. You must consider what is lucky and what unlucky, what should be done and what avoided. If you follow the right course, you will be able to avoid the baneful influence of the stars. Clothe yourself with all sorts of good things, put on all the lucky marks. Thus all will be well.

XXXIII. Things required for the ceremony

(क) एवं मङ्गल आपोरण। दिध दुग्ध यवधान च शाकरे तण्डूले च श्रीफल पुसंक हेम चन्दन बासयग्लकम्। तालित भि धुपदीप अक्षत पूर्ण कुम्मेक रस यवतिल पुराम् ऐस्य न। शङ्क दृष्ट। अर्थ एक दृष्टि दुइ दुग्ध तिन यवधान चार शाकर पांच तण्डुल छ गुया सात सुना आठ पञ्चरत्न नरे चन्दन दशरे लुगा एगाररे अस्ता बाररे अक्षत तेररे पूर्णकुम्भ चौदरे माल पन्दररे माधी तिल षोड़रे गुलुचि सतररे असनछेलि अठररे शङ्कलेचि येतेक मङ्गलटी। (१७-१८ पृः)

द्धि दुध शाकर हेमासिन्तिक । श्रीफलयुग्मवस्त्रश्व । गुड़कताम्युलेश्व सुवर्णधान पुलचिगोलि चन्द । घृतमधु गुड़ कदलीश्व । शंखकोटि दीपकम् (३० पुः)

- (ख) एवे मङ्गलारोपण विधान कहीवा। श्लोकः। दिधि दुग्ध यवधानं ख। साकरं तण्डुलं तथाः। श्रीकल वदिश्चेव। चन्दनं वासयुगमकं अलंकृतं धुपं दीपं। अक्षतं पुणंकुम्भकं। अर्थः। दिधि १ दुग्ध २ यवधान ३ साकर ४ तण्डुल ४ श्रीकल ६ पुस्प ७ चन्दन ८ वास ६ पल १० दुर्वाक्षत ११ धुप १२ दिप १३ वदि पत्र १४ पुणंकुम्भ १५ रस १६ जवधान १७ तील १८ संखलेडी १६ एतेक मङ्गल ए।
- 33. The list of things required in the auspicious ceremony is given below: curds, milk, grains of barley, sugar, rice, the bael fruit, plums, sandal-wood, a pair of new cloths, ornaments, incense, lamp, the durbā grass, sun-dried rice, a water-jar filled to the brim with water, betel-nuts, a piece of gold, the five gems, lac-dye for the feet, fish, sesamum seeds, gulancha flowers, bark of the asan tree (and another object called sankhaledi or sankhajhofi).

- XXXIV. 'Effects' of finding different things in the ground when it is being dug for posting the auspicious pillar
- (क) ऋोक। कीट चाटो ननुमानु चास्तिलन्दोचइ टिका। पाषाणो यन्न वस्लुकादृशो तत्र फलानि जायेत्। पथर फल्रश्रुति अर्थ। काठे अग्निभये बुरुतात। अङ्गारे व्याधिपीड़न। ६४। तृपण प्रवहानि। स्याः अस्तिके न रक्ष नस्यन्तिः ः केटका यन आगम। पाषाण बलिका सम्बक्ष। (४८ and १६ क्षः)
- (ख) श्लोकः। काष्ट ईष्टे तनुसाने। बचा ईन्द्रन ईटकां। पासाण पत्र वित्मको। इसे तत्र नोयोयएत। अर्थः। काठे अग्निभय व्या(धि?)…… तृणेन द्रव्यहानी। अस्थिरे कुलक्षए। नवा अर्ध प्रसनवदन। ईटका धन अप-मान। पासाण वलीका सम्पदः। (४७ पृः)
- (ग) भस्मास्थि काष्ठ दुस्थतु केश कपोल दन्त रक्त सर्व्य यदि वाथ शितला च लोक्डे धर्म्म कुलामलिनी कलाज नाना तस्मिन वदन्ति मुनयो धर्म्म कीर्त्तिनाशं। अच्चे देवा वेहे एते पदार्थ थिले एमन्त होइ। एतेक कि पाँजश अङ्गार हाड़ घरकाष्ठ तुष बाल मुण्ड दान्त रक्त वाहार होइबार रकतिया माटी कि इटामाटी भूमि गभीर ठारे शुभ देवा वेले एते पदार्थ पाइले एते पदार्थ थिले मुनिमाने वोइले गृहस्थर धर्मिकीर्त्त नाश याह।
 - (घ) भस्मास्थि काष्ठमङ्गारं तुषं वालं कपालकं।
 रत्तपुत्तिकदन्तं च मृद्धान्डास्थिनि यत्र वै।
 तत्रावासं न कर्त्तव्यं कृते कीर्त्तिधनक्षयं।।
 इष्टकायामर्थलाभं पाषाणे सर्व्वसम्पदः।
 सपादौ निधनं कर्त्तरङ्गारं च कुलक्षयं।। (१८ प्रः)
- 34. Do not build the house if the following things are found in the hole dug for posting the auspicious

pillar: ashes, charcoal, bones, woodwork of old houses, chaff, hair, skull, or red earth. Under these circumstances, one's religious merit and fame are likely to be destroyed. Bones will bring about the death of one's progeny. Brick brings good luck, stone brings prosperity in all matters.

- XXXV. The ceremony of posting the auspicious pillar
- (क) श्लोक। भोतानि राभ्रसस्यासैव। ये तिष्ठि खेचर। ते स्रवे प्रगहणामि बास्तु गृहामहापुस्या। बाहुमूले खनन्ते भूमि। वास्तुरेस्त चत्रदशः तत्र मध्ये स्नीते लक्षी। जन्त्रे प्रान्तिक नाग नाम। पहुभता वलाभ्रता। सुमधा सुवद् प्रिया। बसुन सुखी सुमती। सुगन्धिन नेम। । । धम्भ थम्भ महाथम्भ चारि चामर चारित्रतः। ईशाने अध्कृपिते। थिरे भवन्ति सर्व्वदा। धनपुत्र कल्ह जावचन्द्रक्मेदिन। स्वभावे चश्चला देवी मम गृह थिरे भव। बसुमतो देहिथान सर्व्वद् सुशोभन। प्रिरुहाते शङ्क निस्वामो आयेके सुभदाएक।। (२६-३० पृः)
- (स्व) भुहानि सक्षसा सैन्य ६ एति पुते खेचरा। सवे प्रतिगछन्तु। वास्तु गृहाक्रकं शुभं। शुभख्यात जेते होईव खोलिवा। ताहा जाणिमा। वाहुमूले खनने भूमि। वास्तुवार चतुसत। तत्र मध्ये स्थिति छक्षी। पुज्यतेषि च नागका। ६। एवे नाग जाति मान नाम। पाहछ त्रावलि छत्रा। सुमेधा सुमित पिया। सम्वितसुख सुमेति। सुगन्धि कालनेमिका। । । । स्तम्भ स्तम्भ महास्तम्भ। चारि चामर दहवत। ईशान्ये थर्थ पलवा धिर भवतु सुर्वदा। धनपुत्र कलत्रं च। याव चन्द्रकंमेदिनी। सभावे चञ्चला देवी। महाम गृहस्थिरं भवे। वसुमित देहि स्थान। सर्व्वद्रव्य शुशोभनं। संहाथे शंखनिस्वामी। आयते शुभदायक। भद्रगति हिजवरणं। दिध छत्रादिमदंलं। विहार दिव्यवसनं पुष्प फलसुशोभनं तवादिज भयं च। मङ्गल सानन्द ये जेक्ष्रू पुनर्वसुनयं। गृहारम्भ विधियते। सर्वजनवरण। सवेस वेद उक्रित। पुछन्त श्रीकरे श्रिया। राजश्रो करभोगि। धनसुत। नववक्ष सुशोभनं। (१६—१६ ए:)

35. During the ceremony, say unto ghosts, rākshasas and other denizens of the heavens, "You depart". Worship the nāgas. Pray to the Earth-goddess, "Oh Earth, give shelter unto me. Thou art adorned with all sorts of good things". Say unto Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, "Oh Goddess, thou who art naturally restless (one who doth not favour the same household for a long time), stay in my house, undisturbed, as long as the sun and moon endure".

The Brahmin priest should be worshipped (and other ceremonies also performed. The use of curdled milk, an umbrella, the drum, fruits and flower-offerings are also indicated).

XXXVI. Laying the foundation-stone

- (ग) पथर गोटिए दीर्घप्रति अष्ट आंगुल उच्चप्रमाणे हेव। एथि चारिदिग चारिकोणकु आदेरि पद्मपाखुड़ा आठगोटी हेव। मध्यरे केशर हेव। नागर हृदयरे हेड ओ उदरे हेड खातखोलि भूमिकि शुद्ध करि मङ्गलारोपण करि घूपदीप नैवेद्य गन्ध पुष्प ताम्बुल मामदेवतीमानङ्क पूजा करिव। शिलिप जोतिष ब्राह्मणकु पूजा करिव। विप्रहस्ते स्थिरभव इति मन्त्रेण गर्त्त शुभ देव। चारिदिगकु चारि कोणकु पाखुड़ामाने सिर होइ ये याहा दिगकु थिवे दिगभेद नहिव।
- 36. Take a block of stone 8 digits in length, breadth and height. Carve upon it a lotus with eight petals and show its pistil clearly. Dig a hole at the heart or stomach of the Vāstu-nāga and purify it with proper ceremonies. Worship the guardian deities of the village with incense, lamp, rice-offerings, sweet-smelling articles, flowers and betel-leaves. Worship the artist, astrologer and the priest. "Being placed by the hand of the Brahmin, thou remain (there) permanently": place the

foundation-stone with this utterance. The eight petals should point towards the eight points of the compass.

(ग) येउ भूमिरे ईशान ये स्तम्भारोपण करिबा ए दिन कत्तिलोकक ग्राभ होइब। ग्रुद्धि होइब। ताहा दण्ड नाभिरे करि खात खोछिब। खात भितरे गोमयरे लेपित्र। गात पूर्व्वे पूर्णकुम्भ वसाइत्र। पूर्णकुम्भे सुवर्णरूपा नाना रत्न मध्य करि मिश्रित करि करिब। नुआ वस्त्र गोटिए वान्धिब। आम्बपत्र डाले देव। नडिआ गोटिए देव। ए पूर्णकुम्भ सरि होइ पुरित होइ थिव। पुष्प गन्ध नैवद्य ताभ्वुल साहत करि दव। देवता पूजा करिब। धूपदीप देव। देवताङ्क स्तुति करिब। विश्वकम्मीकु पूजा करिब। भो विश्वकर्म्मीण मीहर गृहारम्भ कर्म्म बोलि विसेसित होइ समर्पिव। दारापुत्र वन्धुमाने सखोमाने वेष्ठित होइथिव। पश्चरत्न गुलुचि देइ एवम्विधि व्यभार स्थम्भारोण करिब। स्तम्भरे पुष्प चन्दन नवीन वस्न वेष्टित करिब। कर्म्मान्ते ब्राह्मणभोजन दक्षिणा देव। ज्योतिपपूजा भोजन दक्षिणा देव। शिल्पि पूजा वोलन्ते माहाराणाकु भोजन दक्षिणा वस्त्र देव । एवम्बिध प्रमाणे स्थम्भरोपण करूं रात्रक्षय होइ । विप्रमाने वेद उच्चारण करुथिवे । एमन्त वेले गृहारोपण कले वास्तुरं धनसम्पत्ति × × येंड मासरे शुभ देवाकु योगाइ से मासे होद्र। × × गृहस्थकु शुद्ध हेब। शुभयोग हेब। वार तिथि नक्षत्र राशि योगकरण शुभ हेब। स्थिर लग्न हेब। विष्टिवैधृति व्येतिपात न हेब। 🗴 💢 🗴 ×। ब्राह्मणक नवीन वस्त्र देव। भोजन देव। दक्षिणा देव। एवम्विधमत श्रीशुभ श्रीसम्पत्ति भवति एवन् । गृहधिवाय इति गर्त्त शुभविधि । एइ गर्त्त शुभ पदा उपरे शुभखम्भ गोटि मण्डि करि आरोपण करिब। एथि माल चन्दन नवीनवस्त्र वेष्टित करिब। उपरे नुया हाण्डि गोटिए देव। पश्ची जन्तुमाने वसिवा निमन्ते।

After taking into consideration the day of the week, the phase of the moon, the position of the stars, constellations, sign of the zodiac etc., one should perform the ceremony of posting the auspicious pillar. The owner of the house

should be ceremonially pure; the ceremony should not be performed if he is ceremonially unclean. Dig a hole at the navel (of the naga) and post the pillar within it. Cleanse the inside of the hole by besmearing it with cow-dung, and place pieces of gold, silver and various gems therein. Also put in a new piece of cloth, a twig of the mango tree and a cocoanut. Fill the water-pot to the brim with water. Worship the gods with incense, lamp, sweet-smelling articles, rice-offerings, betel-leaves other articles. Worship Viswakarman presiding deity of all craftsmen), and read the following mantra, "Oh Viswakarman, this is the beginning of my building-operations". The householder should be accompanied by his wife, sons, male and female friends. Then the auspicious pillar should be set upon the auspiclous stone. Adorn it with garlands, sandal-wood paste and a piece of new cloth. During the ceremony of posting the pillar, Brahmins should chant the Vedas. Tie an earthen vessel at the top of the post for birds to build their nests therein. At the end of the ceremony, the priest should be offered food and presents. The architect should be offered food, presents and a new piece of cloth. If the ceremony is performed according to these instructions, (the householder) will be prosperous, and his enemies will diminish in number.

VII. Miscellaneous Matters

XXXVII. Regarding trees

- (क) यत विसाणि वृक्षाणि। डालि डालिमु केसर। पुनाग। सरल सेष। नारिकेल पिल्रङ्गम। मसिदान वृक्षा अप। क्षत्रिकार क्षता यन्त्रिका। जुगिंद अमुका सेव नवधकु सञ्चम्बेका। नारिगल फलचेंव प्रमुखीप्रातमूमिसु। जामेव मिलिकादिन। कम्बाण्ड दिन अमूपय। कदिल कदिल विल तेन्तुिल पाटेलि पलास तथा। कण्ठिकिमि मूलिसेव अवमलाण परिवर्ज्ञियत। वर्जणत पूर्व्वानि ओषत। पल्क्षं च दक्षिणे। सदानपोध पश्चिमभागे उडम्बर अथवा उत्तरे। ईशाने रजपुष्य । आगुआ खीरणीस्तथा। नैअन्ते कण्टकी सेव। वहवे श्रिमूलस्तथा। असस्थले व दारिहे च। पल्ल्क्षभियोगमादृश्यते। सेसद्वस वटवानि धनहानि भण्डवरे असिभव रजपुस्थ। खिरलिसु सुतभय कटुकि रिष्टभयश्व। गृहभेदक श्रिमूलि। चाप्रभिमिसुणिले वै। (२२-२४ पृः)
- (ख) डाली डाड़ीम्ब केसरा पुंनागं सरलस्येंच्य लबक्कपुचम्पेका। नारक्कं श्रीफल चैव। प्रमुखि मातृभूमिषु। अमेव वलीकानन। १। पाटिल पसव-स्तथा। कण्टिक श्रिमूलोचेंव। अमलान परिवर्जयेत्। वक्र पूर्व भौसस्थ। पलाशं स दक्षिणे। सदानं पश्चिमे रोगे। अथवा भद उत्तरे। ईशान्ये क्क-पुष्पं च। अग्निए गिरिणास्तथा। नन्नृते कण्टिकोचेंव। बाइवे शिमुलि तथा। (४६-१० पृः)
- (ग) वर्ज्जयेर्वा पूर्व्य अश्वयं दक्षिणे पलाशस्तथा न्यमोध पश्चिमे भागे उत्तरस्तु भद्रम्बर । ईशाने गक्तपुष्प च आग्नेया क्षीरीगःस्तथा । नैरुते कण्टकी चैंब । वायबे । नन्तु शाल्मली । अश्वयीश्वां व दारिद्र गं पलासे विकागस्तथा न्यामोधनि अयोध्यस्य उत्तरे मृत्युद्धम्बर । रक्तपुष्पं अग्निभयं राजभयं क्षीरीनस्तथा । कण्टकी रिपुभयश्वां व सुहृद्भेदं च शाल्मली । अस्यार्थ । पूर्व्व अश्व थिले दरिद्व होइ । दिक्षणे पलस थिले विपत्ति पड़इ । बड़गछ थिले कलह होइ । उत्तरे उदुम्बर थिले

मृत्यु होइ। ईशान्यकोणे रक्तपुष्प थिले अग्निभय होइ। अग्निकोणे श्लीरवृश्ल्य विले विपत्ति होइ। नैसृतकोणे कण्टावृश्ल्य थिले शत्रुभय हेउ थाइ। वायन्य-कोणे शिम्लीवृश्ल थिले सुहत्भेद होइ। श्लोक। पूर्व्वक वर्ष्मये हश्ला सुवन्ति फल्रतो यदि। स्थावरो पालिन यस्य विपत्ति ध्रुवये तथा। विधि पूर्व्वक प्रमाणे एते वृश्ल वर्ष्मनीय। यँहि सुवर्ण फल्लुथिव स्थावर ये गल्ल गोटिए थाइ कि ना बोलि रिखले विपत्ति ध्रुव पराये तथा। वृश्ल शुभा। मालती मालिकामेदं मन्दारकुन्द-मेवच गृहाम्रे च समारोप्य लभते पुत्रसम्पदः। अस्यार्थ मालती मिल्ल कुन्द कामोद मन्दार एते पुष्प गृहर आयतन भितरे थिले कि होइ आरोग्य होइ धन्तपुत्र सम्पद बहुत होइ। श्लोक। पुष्किरिणी देवसदनं नदीकरूपद्रुमस्तथा मशु-भादिश्ल कश्यत्ते पूर्वितर शुभायच। पोखरी नदी देवतास्थान करूपद्रुम ये वृश्ल-माने दक्षिणे पश्चिमे थिले अशुभ दिमन्ति पूर्व उत्तरे थिले बड़ शुभ दिमन्ति।

- (घ) पूर्व्वेऽरवत्यं वर्ज्जियत्वा तिन्तिड़ी दक्षिणे तथा।
 पश्चिमांसे वटं तद्दुत्तर न द्यु दुम्बर।
 ऐशान्ये रक्तपुष्पं च आग्नेये क्षीरपादपं।
 नैर्भृते कण्टकं चैव वायव्ये शास्मळी तथा।।
 यत्र तत्र स्थिता वृक्षा विस्व-दाड़िम केशराः।
 पनसो नारिकेलं च शुभं कुळ्वन्ति नित्यशं।। (१६-२० पृः)
- 37. Avoid the aswattha, khirabriksha, tintiri, kanṭaka, baṭa, ṣālmali, uḍumbara and raktapuspa in the following directions respectively: east, s.e., south, s.w., west, N.W., north, N.E. If these are not avoided, the following 'effects' will follow as a result: poverty, dangers, danger from enemies, strife, loss of friends, death and danger from fire.

It is good to plant the following trees within the compound of a house: bael, dārimba, kesara, panasa,

nārikela, punnāga, sarala, labanga, champā, nāranga, mālatī, mallikā, mandāra, kunda, and kāmoda. Then health, wealth and progeny will follow.

According to (1), trees which cause injury when planted towards the south or west, become a source of good luck if they are planted to the east or north of tanks, rivers or temples.

- XXXVIII. Regarding the disposition of water in the neighbourhood of the dwelling-house
 - (घ) प्रागादिस्थे सिक्छे सुतहानिः शिखिभयं रिपुभयं च । स्नोक्छदः सीदौष्ट्यं नैवं वित्तात्मजबृद्धिः ॥

जलर शुभाशुभ शुण। पूर्वरे पुत्रर मरण। अभिदिगरे अग्निभय। दक्षिणे रात्रुर उदय। जल नैर्भातदिगे थिले। स्त्री दुष्ट हअन्ति ना भले। पश्चिमे स्तिरी कलि करे। वायव्ये ऐश्वर्य न मिले। वास्तु उत्तर ऐशान्यरे। जल प्रशस्त दुइठारे। (२० प्रः)

- 38. If there be water towards the east of the dwelling-house, the son (of the householder) will die. If it is to the s.e., there will be danger from fire; if it is to the south, enemies will arise; if it is to the s.w., the wife will become corrupt; if it is to the west, the wife will become quarrelsome; if it is to the n.w., there will be prosperity. It is good to have water towards the north and n.e. of the dwelling-house.
- XXXIX. Regarding the Owner, Priest, Professor and others.
- (क) महाराणाविधान। ये ने सुत महारण्वी। विभागतु कारियेत। विकोणकोण विसुद्धतः। के पोर्थ कि विधानरः। यौ महाराणा विभाग न करिब विकोण कोण भाङ्गिवः। ताहा हाते प्रसाद गढ़ाइवः। विसिकम्मीवाचः। शिलपि-

लक्षण वछेह। शुन में कृषि उत्तम आचार कर्म्म सुचिर। पुंसवख्यामेह प्रथिक। अर्थ। शिलिपलक्षणकु येवे विचारिव। विसिक्तमा मेरुकु कँ हुअछन्ति। हे मेरु शुन। आचारवन्त होइव। शुचिवन्त होइव। तिरि पुंस घेनि थेव। पुरुष वछा धरि थेव। पमन्त होइ शुभपूजा कराइव। ब्रह्मावरण विसिक्तमावरण। दिगणलवरण। नवमहत्वरण। एतेक वरण करिव। एतेक वरण कले अश्वमेध धर्म्म होइ। नाना शिलिप प्रमाणेश्व प्रसाद नृपभावना। तत कर्म्म प्रमाणेश्व सुत्रधारश्व कारिएत। तत्र कर्म्मकु येवे विचारिव। नानाशास्त्रकु येवे नृपित प्रसाद भावना करिव। सुत्रकार विन्धानिक डाकिव तेवे धर्म्म पाइव। हीन आचार्य न कुर्व्वत्। हीनिशिलिप न कारयेत्। तत्र कर्म्म विफलिनि। यथा पुंस नपुंसका। अर्थ। होन आचार्यकु न डाकिव। हीन श्रिप विन्धानिक न डाकिव विफलि निन्दा होइ। से कीर्ति नपुंसक कीर्ति होइ। अर्थहीन यथा शिलिप प्रहहीने तथेवच। एकर्म्म क्षेभे देशिदिनपलयववृष्टे। (४४-४६ पृः) यत्र सूत्र महारणा। विक्रोण कोण सोधिता। विभागेन कारिए माधार स्रवक्रमण।४४। (४८ पृः)

(ख) हृद्ये चिश्लिपिछक्षण विच्छेद । गुण मेश्रृ स्तुउत्तमं । आचार स्तितर कर्म । पूज्यवक्ष गिहियुथिकि । नाना शोहप प्रमाणतः । प्रसादन्तपभावना । तत्र कर्म प्रमाणं च । शूत्रधारं च कारयेभ । १। हिन आचारिज न कृतं । हिन श्लिप न कारएत । तत्र कर्म विफलं नन्दं । यथा पुंस्व नपुसका । १०। अर्थहिने थथा श्लिप । पथिहने तथैवच । एवं कर्म क्षोभन्देसं । न पिद्छणु कदाचन । विकोण कोण होइले कि दोष होइ ताहा जाणीमा । यत्र कोण विकोणं च विदितो सूत्रधारणा । अर्थिहने प्रजापीड़ा । निति दुःख समाचरेत । १२। अर्थहीने नृपनासर । अर्थ हिनस्तु किथा । वभछे मक्षपिड़ा । शूल्रव्याधि मरणे धृव । १३। बल्रहीने महादोसा । राय्यराष्ट्रकुलक्षय । सास्त्रहीने न कुर्य्यात । क्रतव्या साख्रदृष्टितेः । (४—६ पृः)

येन श्रृत्र माहारेणा। वीकोण कोण सोघितं। अर्थ वीभागन कारतु। मधार सर्व कर्मणा ।३१। (१० पू:) 39. The architect who can correct the angle (i.e. the corners) of a building (when there is something wrong with it), should be employed in building a palace. Consult many silpins before building a royal palace. Employ as many silpins as the work requires. Religious merit will follow.

Viswakarmā says unto Meru, "Listen, oh Meru, the owner of the house should be pure (in a ceremonial sense) and proficient in the customary practices of the land (āchāra). The person should be accompanied by his wife and male children. Brahmā, Viswakarmā, the guardian deities of the different quarters and the nine planets should be worshipped. Thus one will acquire the merit obtained by performing a horse-sacrifice. Do not employ unworthy architects or unworthy priests. Just as a man is of no worth if he is a hermaphrodite, so also shall the work so done be fruitless; moreover one will merely succeed in earning a bad reputation by performing such works."

(क) द्रवहीने यजमानस्य मतहीने रितुया शिल्पिळखहीनस्तां न प्रतिष्ठा समो-रिपु। यें उ यजमान द्रवहीन होइ। यें उ ब्राह्मण मन्त्रहीन होइ। यें उ विन्धानि शिल्पिन जानइ। ताकुन डाकिब। डाकिले कि होइ से प्रतिष्ठान होइ। रिपु होइ एमन्त से कृति।२८। (४३ पृ:)

If the owner of the house has a deficiency of materials, he cannot earn fame by building a temple. The work will be as an enemy to him. Do not employ the architect who does not know the Canons of Architecture (silpasāstras). It you employ him, the same thing will follow.

XL. The ceremonial entry

- (घ) ब्राह्मणे सन्तुष्ट कराइ। बन्धु कुदुम्बे स्तेह वहि।।

 मङ्गल उत्सव कराइ। गृहे प्रवेश हेब याई।।

 श्रीमत भागवत थिव। सेठारे पठन होइब।।

 जगन्नाथकु सुमरिव। मणोहिँ किछि कराइव।।

 एरूपे ये नर करई। केवेहेँ लक्ष्मी न छाड़इ।!

 विपत्तिमान पलाइबे। सुदर्शन रक्षा करिवे।। (२२-३ पृः)
- 40. After entering the house with proper ceremonies, satisfy the priest with presents. Perform the auspicious ceremony with the good wishes of friends and relations. Read the Srimad Bhagabat. Remember the Lord Jagannath and vow to make certain offerings to him. Keep a copy of the Bhagabat in the house. Under these circumstances, the goddess Lakshmi will never abandon the householder. The Sudarsana Chakra will preserve the householder from all dangers.

XLI. Salabriddhi

- (क) स्रवतिष वर्ज्जये कथिते काल ग्रहे स । ध्रुवमृत्यु विनिद्रस्यते । दीप-धूप रात जम्भने । स्रोवप्रवि सिलिपिव । स्रोवदिपाप्रवय दृश्यते पूर्व्वद्रप्रवे । अर्थ लाभ मनुनृप दक्षिणे प्रजाहानि । दारिद्रच दुःस्वपीड्न न कृत गृहकर्म्माणि । कृजानि स्वमीप्रवते । (२४ प्रः)
- (ग) घर सिर किर सोलिला उत्तारे पछे के उ आड़क बिढ़ले कि होइ। एहाकु सालावृद्धि बोलि। श्लोक। पूर्व्वप्रवो करोवृद्धि उत्तरे घनदोष्ठव पश्चिमे धननाशाय दिक्षणे मृत्युरेवच। अर्थ। पूर्विदगकु बढ़ाइले कुटुम्बवृद्धि होइ। उत्तरकु बढ़ाइले धनसम्पत्ति होइ। पश्चिमकु बढ़ाइले धनक्षय होइ। दिक्षणकु बढ़ाइले मृत्यु होइ।

(घ) पूर्वप्रवो वृद्धिकरो धनरश्चोत्तरप्रवः । दक्षिणोमृत्युदश्चैत्र घनहा पश्चिमप्रवः ॥ (१६ पृः)

41. After the building has been erected, it might be necessary to make additions to it in the future. If additions are made towards the east, there will be an increase of relations; to the north, wealth will come; to the south, death will come; to the west, there will be loss of wealth.

IX. Certain General Questions

XLII. The units of measurement

(क) विसिक्रमा आङ्कुलक सोल सुता ॥ सोलसुतारे आङ्कुले ॥ एहा वृक्ति करि गढ़ाइब ॥ ए विसिक्रमोवाच (१२५ प्रः)

विसिक्तमा यव आङ्कुले १६ आङ्कुलके हाते ॥ (३५ प्रः)

16 sutās = 1 āngula (Viswakarmā's)

16 angulas=1 hata

- (क) बालाम ४०६ ६। विभाक १। कणिका १०२४। आ १ कुसाम २४६। आक १ युका ६४। आ १ पा४। आ १ कु बाला अप्र ४। कणिका १। कणिका ४। कणिका ४। कुलाका ४। कुसा व्या प४। जुजुका १ जुका ४ सुता १ सुता ४। पा१ पा४। इतिस चितसा हा१। एप्रमाण लेखा। (६८ प्रः)
- (ग) बालाम कणीकाद्यनिस्त्रपादानि चक्रमार्च चतुर्गुनाणोस्मिन्यक्कुल जन-बितिष्ठि । अर्थ । प्रथम गणा बालाम बोलि । ए चारि कणिकाकु हिभः बोलन्ते कुशाम बोलि । एमन्त कुशामकु जुयाए बोलि । चारि जुयाकु सुताए बोलि । ए चारि सुताकु पाए बोलि । ए चारि आक्कुल बोलि । ए प्रमाणे विश्वकर्मा भाक्कुले । ए आक्कुलप्रमाणे विश्वकर्मणि आक्कुल । ए आक्कुलप्रमाणे भाग देव ।
 - 4 bālāgras=1 kanikā
 - 4 kanikās = 1 darbha, kusāgra
 - 4 kūsāgras=1 yuka
 - 4 yukas = 1 pā (quarter)
 - 4 pās =1 (Viswakarmā's) āngula

XLIII. Geometrical constructions

Certain geometrical figures are drawn upon a block of stone before working on it. The following passages are supposed to refer to some of these constructions. A few silpins of Lalitgiri say that they know how to draw these figures, but it has not been possible to learn it from them. The passages have therefore remained untranslated. As far as we know, the silpins of Bhubaneswar or Puri do not know how to draw these figures.

(क) सुता आरम्भ ए १। मैध्यथाने सुता देव। ताहा मध्यह सुता देवा। ए मध्ये फुळि देवा। फुळिकि दुइ आङ्कुळ ळेखाए फुळि २ गोटी दव। पारुश फुळिर आर फुळिकि २ खण्ड बुळाइव। से मध्र होइ। भछ २ कोणह मेध्य फुळिकि सुता देव। एहाकु मछ आकार आउना बोळि (६८–६ प्टः)

मेध थानर पारुसकु भाग चारि। आर पारुशकु भाग ४। गाए आठभाग ८। आ २४ मेध सुता ७। आ २ एइरूपे सूत्रकु ८। आक चिशा। आर-जाप सुत ८। आ २४ एथकु समितकोण वोलि (६९ प्रः)

मेंघ्यधाने सुना देव। तँहि मध्ये फुलि देव। फुलिकि चारि आङ्गुल अन्तरे फुलि देव। आर आड़े चारि आङ्गुल अन्तरे फुलि देव। पारुसे थाँइ मध्य फुलि सक्खर पार्श्व दुई फुलिकि समकरि त्रिकोण करिव। ये उथाने कोण रहइ सेठारे फुल देव। गोटिए आर पारो एहिमिन करि फुलि देव। ए दुइ फुलि मन्य फुलि। ए निन फुलिकि सुना देव। एहाकु निलेक आउना बोलि। (६६-७० ए:)

ए सपरे कोणिवकोण सुता देव। मूल फुलिक दिगकु भाग १२ आक बार। मूलकुलिक कोणिक भाग १४ आक १६ पण्डर अना। आ १७ ए प्रमाणे १४ दिगक ४ कोण करि देव। ४ दिगरे ४रि सुता देव। पहाकु समचतुरस्र बोलि। (७० प्रः)

द्रीघ भाग ४। आ ३२ आए २४। प्रति मम्तारु द्रीघ कोणरु भागे छाड़ि ४ दिगरु पचारि सुता देव। पहाकु छसुत बोलि। (७० प्रः) दीर्घभाग प्रतिभाग छ आ एभाग २४ प्रति ममारु प्रातरु दीर्घकोणरु दुइभाग २१। चुड़िचारि दिगुकु मामु चारि सुता देव। एहाकु सवाकोण विछ (७१ पृ:)

स्रात्रसम् दी घ १८। आ २६ भाग १७ आभा ८६ एहि प्रमाणे दीर्घ २४ आ भाग २४ प्रति दिगरे देव। एथकु मानकु ४ सुता देव। ए अष्ट कोण सस्तिक हो इ।

दीर्घ २४ प्रति ३६ प्रतिभाग २४८। आभा ६। ए प्रमाणे चारिदिगरे देव। ए यध्यभागर कोण जिनि छेउठि प्रथम त्रिजगसुत देव। ए मध्यभागर कोण जिनि भाग कोणकु त्रिजगसुत्र देव। ए प्रमाणे चारिदिगरे त्रिजगसुत्र देव। ए द्वादशसुत्र होइ। ए द्वादशसास्रर कोणथािष पाटमानकु पइठिपसि द्वादशकोण सोधिष। भा १गे दिगे १ पासकु गतप्रकार करि अष्ट सस्र साधिव। ए भाग येते तार चारिभाग छेखाए करिव। ए कोणमानङ्गर भागे देइ सुता देव। ए प्रकारे षोळसुता देव। ए पोड़सास्र होइ। ३४। (७१-२ प्टः)

XLIV. The Foundation

(क) एवं स्वात खोलाइवार जानिया। नेच उच्च न क्रतेव क्रतेव उचथानय। व्यर्थवा विसमसकेतु क्रतइव निशिक्स्प यथा। (४१ प्रः)

पवे खात खोळाइवार जानिमा। पादेन त्रिसोनन्यापी द्रीवंगुळ्छ्वपित। खातमाजते उदेश येन भागे विवर्ज्ञते। अर्थ। खात खोळाइब देउल तिनि भागर भागे पोति॥ ३३॥ (५४-५ प्रः)

(The translation is of doubtful accuracy)

44. Now is being indicated the (method of) digging the foundation. It must not be made low at one point and high at another (i. e. it should be level).......

......The foundation should be dug up to a depth equal to one-third of the (height of the) temple (above ground?).

(क) अथवा जलप्रमाणने प्रसाद दोष भवेत्। धेनुक प्रमाणे प्रसाद गढ़ाइले दोष बहुत होइ। येवे गढ़ाइब जलरु पोति खोड़ाइब। न खोलाइले दोष बहुत होइ।३७। (४६ प्रः)

खातमा जलप्रमाणो । सकल दोष विवर्ज्जिते । खातमान जलगम्भीरे पथर वसाइले सकल दोष याई ।३६। (ए: ५७)

XLV. Regarding building-stones (?)

- (क) महिमन महिगुणितानि । एवं कोष्ठी चतुर्दिगानि । दिगसुत्र परियक्षतः शिलाथानकृपित । अर्थ । समचतुर्थ कले । दिगसुताठारु यत्न कले । शिलामहा-छेदन होइ । (४२ प्रः)
- (ख) प्रहेण प्रहगुणितानी पहू चतुर्दगानि दिगशुत्र धनस्तथा। शिलास्थान परिकल्पितं। सुवरनेन क्रतव्यं। क्रतव्य भधोतय। (१-२ प्रः)
- (क) नवसप्तम पश्चमेक। शिलालक्षण विधोयेते। शिलाति दुजोसानामा सप्ततः शिला पुषोतम। अर्थ। सप्तशिला पुरुपोत्तम प्रसाद। नवशिला कर्र्ने-चास्ते। सपतिसन्धु मधे मतन १क सिलाभागे मेरु। पकसिला पकानने। अर्थ। न सिलाभाग कणिरेखप्रसाद। ऋोक। उत्तम कणेचार्ष्टे। सपतिसन्धु मधेमतन। १। सोकसिला मेकसिला सिला भुवन प्रवृति। अर्थ। भुवनस्वरा येकाम्बर वनसिला ये। ए सिलापुणविधान। (४२-३ पृः)
- (ख) नवसपतपश्चत्रउमेकसं। शलालक्षण विधियते। शिलप्रिभिजोसानामि। सप्तिसला पुरुसोत्तम विसला केनचाक्षे समस्त सिन्धु मन्दरानां शोदासिलामेकसिला। सिला सउत्रनत्रत। नवसिला कोनचाष्टे। सप्त सिन्धु मेदचमे। कसिलार पखेमेरु। सर्व्वसिला पन्नृनने। उत्तमकेन चास्त्रो। सप्त सिन्धूमेधमरनां। शोक-सिलामेकसिला। सिलासुभवनद्रत्य। (२-३ प्टः)

XLVI. Regarding the dimensions of stone-blocks

(क) ए सिला पुणविधान। मुनिरोवाचम। शुण मुनि विधानेक रुद्रेण यत द्वपित। आयेन चतुर्नालेक। ताल दुइ आन विस्तार। बाहुलो मेकतालेक पूर्व्वकार्य्यानीकृति। स्रवधित विधानेन शिलादोष विविज्जिता। अर्थ। शुभ परिणाम। द्रीध चारिताल प्रति दुइताल। उन्चर्ग एकताल। ए प्रमाणे शुभ कृरिब। (४३ पृः)

- (स) एवं सिळापूजाविधान । मुनिरोवाच । सुसमयविधानेकं । भृद्रेणजन-कल्पितः भायेन चतृतालेकं । तालदुयन विस्ताग ।०। बाहोल्सेकतालेक । पूर्व-काजानिकीति । सर्वघटविधानेषु । सिलान्दोषविवर्जित ।१। (३ प्रः)
- 46. The (block of) stone should be 4 measures in length, 2 in width and 1 in height. It is auspicious to make it so.
- XLVII. Faults in building-operation and their effects
- (क) अर्थहीने नृपनाशाय। अर्थहीनसु क्रिया। विभु ये सक्रणेड़ा। शुल-व्याधिसने धर्व। द्रव न थिले यज्ञमान नाश याइ। विभु ये कले विन्धानिकि सक्रपोड़ा नागइ। शुल्क्याधि मरणे ध्रव होइ। (५२ पृः)
- (ख) अर्थहीने नृपनासर। अर्थहिनस्तु क्रिया। वभछे सक्रिपड़ा। शूछ-व्याधि मरणे धृवः।१३। (६ प्रः)
- 47. If there be a deficit of funds, destruction will over-take the king. If there is a shortage of materials, the owner of the house (lif. the person performing the ceremony) will be overtaken by disaster. Moreover, the silpin who builds (such a temple) will also die of colic pain.
- (क) विकोणकोण होइले कि होइ एहा जानिमा। यत्र कोणविकोणश्व विविदे सूत्रधारणा। अर्थहीने प्रजापीड़ा न्यायनीतिदुखसमाचरे। यौँ देवलर कण बढ़ि याइ ताकु विदिशसूत्र वोलि। यजमान द्रवहीन होइ। प्रजापीड़ा होइ। (४०-१ पृः)
- (स) विकोणकोण होइले कि दोष होइ ताहा जाणीमा। यत्र कोणविकोणं च विदितो सूत्रधारणा। अर्थहिने प्रजापीड़ा निति दुख समाचरेत। (४-६ पृ:)

If one side of the temple (lit. an angle) is made wrong (i. e. if it does not fit with the other sides?), it is called bidigasutra (lit. wrongly aligned?). In that event, there is a shortage of materials and the subjects of the kingdom are put to suffering.

(क) पिष्टमेद भवे मृत्यु ।७८। गमाभेदे दिग्द्रता। भद्रमेदे रोगी। प्रबु ब्रह्म सत बदित। सिंहासन पुष्टकु मुखशालि पिष्ठ उन्न होइले मृत्यु होइ। गमा सान होइले बिन्धानि दिरिंद्र होइ। रेखवरण्डकु मुखशालि पोड़ा उन्न होइले विन्धानि रोगी होइ। (४२ प्रः)

If the pissal or pedestal be wrongly made, there will be death. (Thus Brahma says what is true). If the pissa of the jagamohan (mukhasāli) is higher than the pissa of the singhāsana or the throne of the deity, there will be death. If the gamā or the corbelled arch above the door, is shorter than it should be, the architect will become poor. If the pishā of the jagamohan starts at a level higher than that of the baranda of the rekha temple, then the architect will fall ill.

XLVIII. Merit acquired by building a temple

- (क) ध्यरवमेध शतसहस्रानि वाजपेयशतानि च ततुस्य प्रासादकीर्ति यो निम्मीण सुखप्रद । ध्यश्वमेध याग सहे सहस्र वेड् कले येते फळ बाजपेय याग सये वेड् कले तंते फळ । ततुस्य होइ प्रसादकृतिकि सरि नो होइ ।२७। (१२-३ प्रः)
- 48. The merit acquired by performing the Horse-sacrifice a hundred thousand times is equal to the merit acquired by performing the $B\bar{a}japeya$ sacrifice a hundred times. The same is the merit acquired by building a temple; the former may even be less.

¹ For an explanation of technical terms please see terminology at the end of the book.

X. The Different Types of Orissan Temples

In Orissa, we find altogether four different types of temples, namely Rekha, Bhadra, Khākharā and Gouriya. Of these, the first two are very common and are to be found in all parts of the province. The Khākharā type is limited to six examples in Bhubaneswar, but miniatures of this type were very extensively employed as a decorative motif on the body of Rekha or Bhadra temples, and, as such, the type has a wider distribu-Of Gouriya temples, we know of only late examples in the town of Puri: one beside the Markandeya tank and the other at the gateway of the Uttaraparsa monastery. This style did not influence the Orissan temples in any way, although, in the land of its origin it was itself deeply modified by the influence of the Rekha type. We can therefore treat it as an exotic in Orissa and cease from giving it any further consideration. We have included it among the temples of Orissa, because it has found a place in one of the readings of the Bhubanapradipa, where it has been illustrated and referred to us gauri, which is a corruption of Gouriya.

Let us now proceed to analyse the three prevalent types of Orissan temples and compare them in order to find out their points of similarity and of difference.

The first thing that strikes us regarding these temples is that

- (1) the ground-plan of the Rekha and Bhadra is square, while
 - (2) that of the Khākharā is rectangular.

The body of all these temples can be divided along the vertical axis into four principal parts namely, the pista or the pedestal, the $b\bar{a}_{1}a$ or the wall, the gandi or the body and the mastaka or the crown.

The pista does not form an essential part of the temple proper, for there are examples in which the pista is absent; the most conspicuous one being the temple of Lingaraja itself in Bhubaneswar. The $b\bar{a}ra$ rises vertically up to a certain height, and no distinction can be drawn between the $b\bar{a}ras$ of the three types of temples. It is only with the gandi that points of difference begin to appear between them.

The gandi of the Rekha rises straight up to a short height and then begins to curve inwards at an increasing rate. The line so formed presents the appearance of a tall bamboo-post which has been slightly bent towards the top by a rope tied tightly at its upper extremity. The cross-section at any point of the gandi is square. The mastaka of the Rekha starts from above the gandi. It is composed of several elements, which are all circular in cross-section. Just above the gandi is the beki or the throat; then comes the amlā or āmalaka, a flattened spheroid, ribbed at the sides and resembling an enormous fruit of the āmalaki in appearance. Above the amlā comes the khapuri or skull, and on it is placed the kalasa or water-pot and āyudha or the weapon of the deity to whom the temple is consecrated.

In Bhadra temples, the gandi is composed of a number of pithas or horizontal platforms, piled up in the form of a pyramid. The pīthas rapidly decrease in size from bottom upwards, in such a manner that the sides

of the pyramid strike the horizontal at an angle of 45° or less. The diminution proceeds until the topmost pițhā is half in size to the lowermost one. The piţhās may be arranged in one or two tiers, with moderate heights of vertical wall intervening between them. Each of these tiers is called a poţala. The cross-section at any point of the ganţi is also square as in the case of the Rekha temple. Above the ganţi comes the mastaka, composed of several elements which are circular in cross-section. First comes the beki, then the ghanṭā, an enormous ribbed structure shaped like a bell. On the top of the ghanṭā is a succession of beki, amlā, khapuri, kalasa and āyudha as in the Rekha.

The gandi of the Khākharā is composed either like that of a Rekha as in the Vaital temple in Bhubaneswar or like that of a Bhadra, with certain minor differences, as in the temple of Gauri in the same village. The cross-section all through is however rectangular. The mastaka is composed of one or two khākharās, this being a structure resembling a rectangular parallelopiped with the vertical sides substituted by cyma reversa. The vertical sides may curve inwards either along one horizontal axis only, or along both. In the former case, the cross-section of the mastaka, at different heights above the base, is reduced from those lying below it only in the matter of its width, the length remaining the same heights. In the other case, it is reduced both in length and in width. An example of the former is afforded by the temple of Valtal, and the other by the Gauri temple in Bhubaneswar. One or more miniature amlas may be placed along the crest of the khākharā, or there might be a

kalasa in the middle with figures of crouchant lions at both sides placed instead.

Each type of temple is subdivided into four classes according to the silpasāsfras. The walls of the temple inside are kept rigorously plain, but the outer walls are modified by the addition of certain projections upon them. These projections run along the entire height of the temple up to the end of the gandi and partake of all movements, either of projection or of depression, suffered by the wall itself. In certain instances, they might also have certain characteristics not appearing on the wall of the temple.

If there be one projection, the wall becomes divided into three rathakas or pagas, two of which lie in the same plane, the other being disposed a little forward. A temple in which the central paga has been once more treated in this manner, will have five pagas on its face; such an example being called pancha-ratha (the one having five rathakas or pagas). So also a temple might have seven or even nine pagas, according as the treatment is repeated three or four times on the central paga.

It may be useful to point out, at this stage, that in the silpasāstras, there are specifications of 55 Rekha, 6 Bhadra and 3 Khākharā temples. The 55 Rekhas are divided into two classes according to the construction of their bāra or wall. They are otherwise identical in regard to the structure of their vertical components. The only points of difference between them lie in the relative proportion of their pagas and the number of ornamental spires which adorn them.

In the silpasāstras, we find the following passages

regarding the classification of temples according to the number of their pagas.

XLIX. The classification of temples

(क) गणेशाय नमः। इति नैमिषारण्ये भुवनप्रदीपे विसिक्तमा मुनिसस्वादे प्रसाद (छ)क्षण। × × × श्रद्धाक्षेत्रिवैश्यसुद्र सर्व्व ध्याचरन्ति क्रितिना चतुजाति कमानि। × × × एवे येँ च जाति येँ च रथक होइब ताहा जानिमा। ब्रह्मजाति नवस्थेन क्षेत्रिय सप्तमिस्तथा वैश्य पञ्चस्थ त्रिभि शृद्ध्य एमोवच। येन जाति येन प्रसाद × × × (४०-१ पृः)

ब्रह्मजाति प्रसादेन क्रिया यदि छपियेते। गोविन्द्मुखारविन्दे ब्रह्मथाने भवे छुना। अर्थ। नवरथेक देउछ ये ब्राह्मण गढ़ाइछे पित्रे बहुथाने वसन्ति।२६। क्षेत्रिय असमधेन प्रसादेन 'भूतछे यत्र निवसन। अर्क चन्द्र भुवनेन।। विहरे पितरेगण।। सप्तरथ देउछ क्षेत्री गढ़ाइछे चन्द्र सूर्य्यभुवने पित्रे वसन्ति।३०। यथा प्रसाद वैसने निवसेन वसुन्धरा धनदोपवेनयिन्द्रा विहरे पित्रगणाः। वनस येवे पश्चरथ देउछ गढ़ाइब से रुद्रसभारे पित्रे वसन्ति।३१। शुद्रे प्रपन्ति कैनार। प्रसाद निवसेनअ। साकत्र भ्रमणभ्य चन्द्रार्के वसते नरः। अर्थ। शुद्र येवे गढ़ाइ त्रिरथ देउछ। चक्रमुवनरे पित्रे वसन्ति। (४३-४ पृः)

(ख) श्रीगणशाए प्रणम्य अविघनममत्यु इति श्रीनडिमसारण्ये भुवनप्रवेसे विस्वकर्मामुनिसम्बादे। ब्रह्मक्षत्रिय वश्यसुद्र चारिकातिना चतुर्काति कर्माणि। क्रीका वसुन्धरा। ब्रह्मकातिनवचतुर्थेन। क्षत्रिय सप्तभिस्तथा। विष्य पञ्चुरथो विश्रुद्वयोमेवच। (पृः १)

बेच यातीरे येच कत ताहा यानिमा १११। ब्रह्मयाती प्रमादेन । क्रिया जिंद् क्रायते । गोवीन्द्मुखारवीन्दे ब्रह्मस्थान भवेनृणां ११६। क्षत्रिक्षस मध्य प्रसादेन । भूयं तले जतनीवेसनं । अर्कचन्द्रभवनेन । वीहारो पितरोगणाः ११६। यथा प्रासाद वैस्वेन नोवेसने वसन्धरा । धन तपोवने खद्रा । वीहरे वभृनालयः ११। शुद्रे कळपन्तिके नारि । प्रसाद सनीवेसनं । तथात्मा कर्त्तभर्मनेसं । चन्द्राके वसते नरः १९८। (६-७ प्रः)

49. Salutations to Sri Ganesha. Let there be no hindrance (to this undertaking). Thus (begins) in the Bhubanapradipa, which was recited by the sage Viswekarmā in the forest of Naimisha, (a description of) the characteristics of palaces (meaning temples in the present case)... Now (we are) to know how many rathakas characterise the (different) classes of temples. Brahmin (is characterised) by nine, the Kshatriya by seven, the Vaisya by five and the Sudra by three rathakas. If one builds a nabaratha temple, which is Brahmin (by caste), then the manes of the person will dwell in the region of Brahman, the Supreme Being. If one builds a saptaratha temple, one's manes will verily live in the Surya and Chandra-lokas. If a Vaishya builds a pancharatha temple, (or perhaps, more correctly, if one builds a pancharatha temple), then one's manes will dwell in the region of the Rudras. (If one builds) a Sudra or fricatha temple, then one's manes will dwell in the region of the Moon.

XI. On Pedestals

L. The eight pedestals

- (क) एवे पिष्ट जानिमा। पद्मनाम यथा पिष्ट। सिंहम्हिपि विधियते। भन्नदेवोकुम्भक्षतः। ४६। सुधिरक खुर कुम्भ भवेतः। ४६। ... परिश्रक्ष चाष्टोपिष्ठे नवमे क्रम (कुम्में १) पिष्ट मालकः। (६८ एः)
- (ख) पद्मानाम अथा पुष्ट। सिंहस्छिपी वोधियतेः। भद्रवेदी कुम्भस्यात। द्युन्दर खुर कुम्भ भवेत। (२२-३ पृः)
- 50. Now (we are) to know the pistas, viz. Padma, Singha, Bhadra, Bedi, Suthira, Khura, Kumbha, Parijangha and Kurma.

It will be seen later on that the Kumbha and Kurma pistas are in fact identical; so the number of pistas actually amounts to eight only.

LI. Padma pista

It is said in (\$\sigma\$) that the Padma pista should be used in the following temples: Mahā-kailāsa (P. 110), Garura (p. 118), Dui-padma (P. 138), Sreetaru (P. 142), Mahā-meru (Pp. 149 and 157) and Meru (P. 179). Its specifications are given below.

(क) पद्मपिष्ट खुराभाग ३ फुंछद्छमराभाग ४ केसर भाग २ फेणाभाग १ गाए पद्मपिष्ट भा १० (११० प्रः)

पद्मपिष्ट ख़ुराभाग ३ फुरुद्छघरभाग ४ केस्ररभाग २ फेणाभाग १ गाए पद्म-पिष्ट भाग ६ (१४२ प्रः)

पद्मपिष्ट खुराभाग ३ दळपुरुक्तरा भाग ४ केसर भा १ फेणा भा १ गाप पद्मपिष्ट भाग १० (१४६ प्रः) (स्व) पद्मपुष्ट ख़ुराभाग ।३। दळमरा भा ४ ।...(२३ प्रः)

पद्मपिष्ट खुगमुहण्टा भा ३ दलमहरा भा ५ केसर भा १ अर्थफेड़ा भा २। ए पद्मपुष्ट भा ११॥· (३० प्रः)

(च) ता १० खुराभाग ३ वळमरा भा ४ केळरि मा २ फेड़ा भाग १ गाए पद्ममाग १० ।

It has not been possible for us to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding the form of the Padma pista, for no satisfactory explanation of the terms dalajharā and ardhapherā are available.

According to the silpins, a Padma pisfa should be composed of three elements, the higher ones being set back inwards as shown in the accompanying photograph. A line drawn touching the outer edges of the mouldings, in such a case, strikes the horizontal at an acute angle. We do not know, however, if it is really the Padma pisfa of the silpasāstras or not.

LII. Singha pista

According to (%) the Singha pissa should be used in connection with the throne of the deity, as also under the following temples: Ratnasara (Pp. 115,117,144), Mulasribachha (Pp. 145, 163) and Mandara (Pp. 149,158). Its specifications are given below.

(क) सिंहासने सिंहपिष्ट सुरलोकनिवारण।। (६३ पृः)

कोणसन्धिसमाकिनु पकभागे ऊर्द्धपटिता। विहिक्तम वनासइ। सिंहपिष्ट विधियेते।।७६।। (६५ प्रः)

सिंहिपष्ट खुराभाग ६ कांघमाग ६ वरण्डी वसन्त भाग ४ गाए सिंघपिष्ट भाग १६ (१४४ प्रः) सिंघपिष्ट खुराभाग ६ जांचभाग ६ व्यक्तभाग ४ गाए सिंहपिष्ट भाग १६ (१४७,१४६ ए:)

(ख) सिंपासन सिंघपोप्टे ।१। (पृ: १४)

कोणसिंघं समाकेतुं। पञ्चभागे उर्घषटीका। वीहीतकर्म बीनासई। सिंघ-पुष्ट वीधियते।१। (१६ पृ:)

सिंघपुष्ट खुरा भा ६ यंघ भा ६ वरण्डि वसन्त भा ६ (३०-१ प्रः) सिंघपुष्ट खुरा ४ भाग छोळी भा १ यांघ ७ वरण्डि वसन्त ४।०। (८७ प्रः)

- (ङ) सिंहपिष्ट सिंहासने सुरखोक निवारण (१७४ **प्रः**)
- (च) शिंगपिष्ट भा ५६ खुरा मा ५ योघ मा ६ वरण्डि भा २ वसन्ता भा २ गाए भा १४

Several illustrations accompany the text in ms. (4), and the plate showing the different pisfas has been drawn after this ms.

52. Singha pista (is to be used) in the throne (of the deity). In the corner of the jangha, (there should be) figures of corner-lions (koṇa-singha). (Its parts should be in the following proportion) khurā 5, jāngha 6, baranḍi 2, basanta 1,; or, khurā 4, noli 1, jāngha 7, baranḍi with basanta 4.

LIII. Khura pista

According to (事), the Khura *pisfa* should be used in the Nalini-bhadra (P. 126), Sribachha khandasāla (P. 141), Kritidushana (P. 142), Nisara (X. 146) and Asta-sree temples (P. 180).

(क) खुरपिष्टे तुं सकर प्रसाद सुसुवे द्विज ।३४। (६२ ए:) (एहा खुरफिष्ट करिब) पिष्टर खुरा करिब तिनि आंगुळ दुइ पा ३॥।०॥ वसन्त दुइ आंगुळ दुइ पा २॥०॥ गाए फिष्ट छ आंगुळ॥ (१२६ ए:) खुरपिष्ट खुरा मुहुन्टा भाग २ खुरकुम्भ भाग पा ५ जांघभाग १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए खुरपिष्ट भाग ६। (१४६ पृ:)

- (ख) खुरपुष्ट मुहान्टि भाग २ शुभकुम्भ भाग ६ पेड़ा भा १ बसन्त भाग २ गाए खुरापुष्ट भा ६ (२४ प्रः)
- (*) In a drawing given in this ms., the Khura pista is shown as being composed of two mouldings which are in the proportion of 6:8. (P. 180)
- (च) खुरपिष्ट भाग ६ मरुणी भाग २ खुरकुम्भ भाग ४ पेटा भाग १ वसन्त भाग १ गाए भाग ६
- 53. The Khura pista (is used to) adorn all temples of the twice-born caste (or "O twice-born one, the Khura pista adorns all temples").

The muhānți or base of the khurā should be 2, the khurā (or kumbha) 5, the pefā 1 and the basanta 1 or 2.

LIV. Parijāngha pista

According to (%), the Parijangha pissa should be used in connection with the following temples: Barabhi (Pp. 135,176), Mahā Barabhi (P. 136) and Mahā Dravira (Pp. 137,168). Its specifications are given below.

- (क) परिजीपिष्ट खुरा पटा भाग ५ जीवा भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ३ गाए परि-जीवपिष्ट भाग १४। (१४३ पृः)
- (ख) परिजंबिपिष्ट खुरा भा ५ यांघ भा ६ वसन्त भा ३ गाए परियंघिपिष्ट भा १४। (३१-२ प्रः)
- (च) परियांघपिष्ट भाग १४ खुरा मुहुट भाग ६ शंघ (यांघ १) भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ३ गाए १४
- 54. The specifications of the Parijangha pista are as follows: khurā 5, jāngha 6 and basanta 3; total 14.

LV. Kani pista

According to (\P), the Kani *pisfa* should be used in the Drabibana temple (P. 156). There is a drawing in (\P), which gives the proportion of the mouldings as 4:5:6. But in (\P), we find the following specification.

- (च) कणिपिष्ट भाग १८ खुरा भाग ७ कणि भाग ६ वसन्त भाग १ गाए भाग १८
- 55. (If the total be 15, then the) khurā is 4, kaņi 5 and basanta 6; or khurā 6, kaņi 5, basanta 4. (If, however, the sum be 18, then) the khurā is 7, kaņi 6 (but in the accompanying diagram we find a noli used instead of a kaṇi), and the basanta 5.

LVI. Bedi pista

According to (%), the Bedi pista should be used in connection with the Purnasala temple (P. 146).

- (क) वेदिपिष्ट खुरानोळि भाग ४ पटा भाग १ कणिभाग २ चपर दळमूरा भाग २ गाए वेदिपिष्ट भाग ६ (१४७ प्रः)
- (ख) वेदीपुष्ट भा ३। छोछी भा १ कोणि भा २ ७पर दळमता २ भाग। गाए वेदीपुष्ट भा ६ (२३ प्रः)

देवीपिष्ट खुग मा ३ लोली मा १ पटा मा १ कोसि मा २। उपर दल मा २ गात्र देवीपिष्ट मा ६ (३१ प्रः)

(च) वेदिपिष्ट भाग ६ (१) खुराभाग ३ छोछीभाग १ पटोपमाग १ कणि भाग २ चपर देखमरा भाग २ गाए…६ स ।

In the accompanying diagram however the proportions are given as 4:1:1:2:2.

56. The sum-total of the different elements of the Bedi pisfa is 9, of which the following are the details: khurā 3

(or 4 as in the diagram), noli 1, pațā 1, kani 2, upara dalajharā or basanta, 2.

LVII. Bhadra pista

The Bhadra pisfa should be used in the Kailāsa temple according to (事).

- (क) भद्रिषण्ट खुराभाग ६ जांच भाग ६ वसन्त भाग ६ गाए भद्रिषण्ट भाग १८ (१४८ ए:)
 - (ख) भद्रपुष्ट भाग ६। वरण्डि वसन्त भा ७ ग । गाए भद्रपुष्ट भा ८ । (२३ प्टः
- (ङ) भद्रपिष्ट भाग १८ खुरा भाग ६ जांच भाग ६ वरण्ड भाग ३ वसन्स भाग ३ गाए भाग १८ सरि
- 57. The sum of the different elements of the Bhadra pista is 18, of which the khurā covers 6, the jāngha 6 and the basanta 6 parts. According to the diagram accompanying the specification given in (*) the basanta can also be replaced by two mouldings of equal height.

LVIII. Suthira pista or Sundara pista

The Suthira pista should be used with the Sarbanga-sundara (P. 161) and Medini-bijaya temples (P. 163) according to (5).

(क) सुन्दरपिष्ट खुरभाग २ कणिपटा भाग २ कछस भा २ पटा भाग २ वसन्त भाग २ गाए सुन्दरपिष्ट भाग ६। (१४५ प्रः)

सुन्दर्राष्ट्य खुराभाग २ फल्स भाग २ पटाभाग १ वसन्त माग २ गाए सुचिरपिष्ट भाग ६ (१४७ पृ:)

(का) ग्रुथिरपुष्ट खुरा भा ४। कणिपटा मा २। कणि मा १ वसम्त भा २ नाप श्रुथिर भा ६ (२४ पृः)

सुचिरिष्ट भा ४ घन्टि भा २ पटा भा १ वसन्त सा २ गाए शुधिरिष्ट मा ६ ।

शुस्थिरपिष्ट खुरा भा ४ पटा भा १ वसन्त भा २ गाए शु<mark>थिर भा ६</mark> (३१ पृः)

(च) सुथिरपिष्ट ६ खुर भाग ४ कणिपिटा भाग २ कणि भाग १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए भाग ६

(In an accompanying diagram, however, we find the following mouldings instead, khurā, paṭā, noli and basanta.)

58. The Suthira pista should be composed of 9 parts, of which the khurā should be 4 (or khurā 2, kalasa 2), patā (or noli) 1 and basanta 2.

LIX. Kumbha pista or Kurma pista

According to (%), the Kumbha pista should be used in connection with the following temples: Kailāsa (P. 119), Bimāna (Pp. 140, 155), Biharāsara (Pp. 147, 160) and Sarbāngasundara (P. 161).

- (क) कुम्भिपष्ट खुराभाग २ कलस भाग २ कान्टिभाग १ अधारिपटा भाग २ कान्टि भाग आगु १ गाए कुम्भिपष्ट भाग ६ (१४७ पृ:)
- (ख) कुम्भ खुरा भा २ कलस भा २ अन्धारि पाट भा २ वरण्डि १ वसन्त मा २। गाए कुम्भपुष्ट भाग १। (२३ पृ:)

कुम्भिपष्ट भा ६ २ कलस भा २ सन्धाक्तृ पटा २ कोणि भा १ वसन्त भा २ गाए कुम्भिपष्ट भा ६ (३१ पृ:)

(च) कुर्मपुष्ट भाग खुरा भाग २ (म १) छाण भाग २ अधारि पेटा भाग २ वरणि भाग १ वसन्त भाग २ गाए ६

There is an accompanying diagram which, however, gives the proportion of the mouldings as khurā 2, noli 2, paṭā 2 (?), baranḍi 1, basanta 2.

59. Of the total 9 parts forming the Kumbha pista, the khurā is formed by 2, the kalasa by 2, the andhāri paṭā by 2, the baranḍi by 1 and the basanta by 2 parts.

XII. The Rekha Temple:

General Apportionment of Parts.

It has been pointed out in a previous chapter that the horizontal components of a Rekha temple have little relation to the vertical components. We shall therefore deal with the vertical and the horizontal components in separate chapters.

LX. Names of vertical segments and the meaning of the terms

From an examination of the accompanying plate, it will be evident that the $b\bar{a}ra$ of the Rekha temple is composed of a number of broad subdivisions, each of which is capable of being resolved into a number of finer elements. The principal components of the $b\bar{a}ra$ are the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ or the division corresponding to the foot (i. e. the base), the $j\bar{a}ngha$ or the shin and the baranda, which is a set of mouldings crowning the $b\bar{a}ra$.

The gandi (lit. the trunk of the body) or the curvilinear tower is composed of different elements along the various pagas. The construction also varies in different varieties of the Rekha temple; but in all of them, one feature is common, viz. that the outermost paga is subdivided into a number of bhumis or planes, each of which is composed of a number of mouldings surmounted by a miniature $aml\bar{a}$, called the bhumi-aml \bar{a} or $aml\bar{a}$ of the plane. The other pagas may have sikharas or miniatures of Rekha temples carved upon them for the sake of decoration.

After the gandi comes the bisama (lit. the irregular one), which is also called the bedi or altar. The curvilinear tower ends with the bedi, and is followed by the mastaka.

The mastaka (a name which has been coined for the sake of convenience) is made up of the beki or throat, followed by the amlā and the khapuri or skull; this being surmounted by a kalasa or water-pot and the āyudha or weapon of the deity to whom the temple is consecrated.

It is clear from a study of the above terms that the Rekha temple has been likened to the human body. This conception of the temple is even more clear in the traditional saying of the silpins that the Rekha is male and the Bhadra female, attached to one another in a state of sexual union. But there is nothing in the silpasāstras to support the traditional view except a meagre reference in (4) to a certain Rekha temple as the pungsa bimāna or the male temple.

The other concept which has also entered in the construction of the Rekha temple is that of a mountain. Sikhara literally means the peak of a mountain; so that, when a temple is described as having sikharas upon it, the artist was evidently thinking of it as something akin to a mountain.

LXI. A proposed classification according to the nature of the bara

In the silpasāstras, Rekha temples have not been classified according to their vertical components, still we shall try to do so on the basis of certain observed facts.

From an examination of the temples of Bhubaneswar, it appears that all the temples which can definitely be assigned to a comparatively earlier epoch on the evidence of epigraphy or sculptural style, have a $b\bar{a}_f a$ composed of three elements, vix. $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$, $j\bar{a}ngha$ and baranda. There are as many as sixteen or seventeen temples of this order in the village of Bhubaneswar itself. It is only in the later temples that we find the $b\bar{a}fa$ being divided into five portions, namely the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$, the tala $j\bar{a}ngha$ or lower $j\bar{a}ngha$, the $b\bar{a}ndhan\bar{a}$ or the bond, the upar $j\bar{a}ngha$ or the upper $j\bar{a}ngha$ and the baranda.

In subsequent quotations from the silpasāstras, it will be found that Rekha temples having three elements in their $b\bar{a}_{f}a$ have a ratio of 1:3 between the length of the garbha or sanctum and the total height of the temple. But this ratio increases from 1:4 to 1:5 or more in the case of Rekhas having five elements in their $b\bar{a}_{f}a$. It might even increase to about 1:7 as in the temples of Konarak or Puri.

The tri-anga (a name coined to denote a three-segmented) $b\bar{a}ra$ has a wider distribution than the pancha-anga $b\bar{a}ra$ in Orissa. The temples of Khiching and Baud belong to the former variety; so do the temples of Telkupi in the neighbouring district of Manbhum.

- 1 These temples are also characterisd by the following traits:
 - (1) an absence of accompanying Bhadra temples,
 - (2) an absence of sikharas in the gandi,
 - (3) a depression demarcating the bara from the gandi,
 - (4) an ornamental pilaster before the frontal rāha paga,
 - (5) the presence, in many cases, of an octagonal structure in place of the *kalasa* at the top. This object has been described as a *lingam* by Banerji.

The panchānga variety, though more numerous, is limited in distribution. It is also exemplified by one temple in Telkupi, which is traditionally said to have been built by the Gajapati King of Puri and where, even to this day, the ceremony of Chhātā-parab is performed in his name. As the inclusive area of the tri-anga type in Orissa is wider than that of the panchānga variety, which is central in distribution with reference to it, we can definitely conclude that the tri-anga is the earlier Orissan type of bāṭa, the pānchānga being a development of later origin.

It may be noted in this connection that outside Orissa, the tri-anga type of bara has a much wider distribution than the panchanga type. The former appears in Bajaura in the Punjab Himalayas; at Osian in Rajputana; in miniature shrines at Sarnath and Vindhyachal in the United Provinces; in similar miniatures at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces; in certain temples at Omkareswar, Orchha and Ujiain in Central India and at Săripalli in the Vizagapatam district. The panchanga type of bara appears locally, outside Orissa, at Baijnath and Chamba in the Punjab Himalayas and at Khajuraho in Central India. Hence we can reasonably conclude that the frianga type of bara is something earlier and different from the panchanga type, which arose locally in certain restricted areas and never came to be as widely distributed as the earlier fri-anga type.

In their present form, the silpasāstras seem to have been codified after the development of the panchānga type in Orissa, when the tri-anga type had already fallen into oblivion. For there are only two references to the

latter in one rescension of the Bhubanapradipa and even there, it has suffered considerably from insufficiency and subsequent mutilation.

LXII. Specifications of a tri-anga Rekha temple

- (क) दोपद्य भाग ग्रभ काठि आकुले १६ पिष्ट ४ पाभाग ६ जांघ १३ वरण्डी २ सन्दिन चडरम २ एक्ष्पेर पञ्चुरथ साधित आगु २ भागक नागपित किरिब ३ भाग दलका न?) बाखरमुण्डिक बार आड़े नागपित गेलवाइ करिब। अनुरबे एहिमत करिब। राहारे एहिमति पाभाने गोटाए सिग्बर करिब दुइ पाखे जलन्तर करिब । ताहा पाखे जलन्तर करिब। ताहा पाखे नागपित करिब। वरण्ड तले करावाखुड़ा। छपर मुद्द होइब ।०।०।०। श्री (१०८-६ ष्टः)
- 62. In the Dui-padma temple, the garbha is 1 kāthi or 16 ün. in length; the pista is 4, pābhāga 6, jāngha 13, barandi 2, the sandati 2 ān. wide. In this manner, build the temple as a pancharatha one. In front, place figures of Nāga-females; (carve) petals; at the side of the khākharā-mundi, place figures of female Nāgas and the gelabāi scroll-work. In the anuratha paga, make it so. In the rāhā paga, at the level of the pābhāga, build a sikhara; on both sides of which, place niches. On both sides, carve the gelabāi and figures of lions. Beside that, place figures of female Nāgas. Beneath the baranda, (carve) reversed petals pointing towards the roof.

LXIII. The tri-anga Ratnasara

(क) स्त्रसार प्रसद हातक प्रभ काठि आङ्कुले १६ पामाग ४ जांघ ८ फुल-मुण्डो वरण २ रेखगण्डो २४ वेदि २ वेक अला कपुरि होइ पा ४ कलस ४

चक ३। माहारण्यारणे सामामे करतुव्य। मोण्डोले श्रीखण्डी माहासाहारितिजित रत्नसार भाग समापत। गर्भकु बाड न उठा। ४। (१४२ प्रः)

63. In the Ratnasāra temple, the garbha being one cubit or 16 ān., the pābhaga should be 4, the jāngha 8, the baranḍa (of phula-munḍi type?) 2, the rekha-ganḍi 25, the bedi 2, beki, amlā and khapuri together equal to 5, the kalasa 4 and the discus 3. ... in relation to the garbha (which is 16), the wall should be ... in thickness.

It is clear from the above passage that the height of the *fri-anga* Ratnasāra temple is 3 times the length of the garbha. In panchānga temples, this ratio rises from 1:4 to 1:5 and above.

(See No. 17 in Chapter XV. for the horizontal specifications of this temple.)

LXIV. The general apportionment of parts in panchanga Rekha temples

By the height of a temple is meant the distance between the base of the pista and the top of the khapuri. The following is a list of all the different types of Rekha temples which we find in the Bhubanapradipa.

- (१) (क) सुवेर्णकुटप्रसाद काठि जा १६ गर्भ पिष्ट ४ पाभाग ६ दुइ जांघ ए मध्ये बांघना १॥०॥ वरण ६ रेख ३० वेदि २ वेक अप्छा कपुरि होइ ६ कछस ६ चक ४ माहारणारणे साप्रामे करतुआ। मोण्डोश्रीखण्डी माहासाहाश्र-निर्जित ॥ श्रो ॥ (पृ: १४३) and (छ) (१० पृ:)।
- (२) (छ) देउल्पार्भ काठी माङ्गुल बोल पिट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ यांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धना वरण्ड ६ रेखगण्डी ३० वेद २ वेक ४ अँला ४ कपुरि २॥।० खुरा आ २ दमा ७ डोरि अधे चङ्गाडा २ काण्टि २ पा फेणि २ मुद्दाण्ट २॥० (२०४ एः)
 - (३) (ल) देउलगर्भ काठी आङ्गर्हल पाञाभाग छ । दुइ यांघ आ १०

- ए मध्ये बान्धेणि आ २ । वरण ६ रेखगण्डि आ ३६ वेदी आ २ वेक आ ३ त्रिपाटी एक आक्रु १ । अस्ता आ ४ । कपुरि मुहाण्टि आ १ कपुरि आ ३ ... कल्ला खुरा ३ कल्प्स ८ ... चक भा ४ गेन । (२४-४, २८ पृः)
- (४) (२६) देउल गर्भ काठी आश्ह्रक्कुलकु पिष्ट है पामाभाग है दुइ योघ १० **ए मध्ये बान्धना २। रेख** ३२ बीसम २ वेक ३ त्रिपाटो १ अल ४ कपुहि मुद्दाण्टि १ कपुरि मारिब २॥० उंच २॥० (८२ प्रः)
- (१) (क) विवानभाग महकाठि आंगुल १६ पिष्ट १ पाभाग ६ वान्धना १॥० दुइ जांघ दस आंगुल १० वरण ६ रेखगण्डो उच ३४ चेदि २॥ वेक तिनि आगु दुइ पा २॥० अला चारि आंगुल पा ४॥० कपुरि चारि आङ्कुल पा ४॥०॥ कलस सात आंगुल दुइ पा ७॥० चक्र चारि ४॥॥०॥ (१३६ प्रः)
- (६) (क) मृत्कश्रीबछ गर्भ सोल पिट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ आघ १० ए मध्ये बान्धणा २ वरण ६ रेख ३६ चेक अपला कपुरि होई वा १२ कलस आ ८ चक पा ५ (१४४ प्रः)
- (७) (क) श्रीवछनिद्रवधन भाग मभ १६ पिष्ट पाभाग ६ दुइ जांघ ६ वांधणा २ वरण ६ रेखखण्डां पश्चितिरिसि झांगुल ३५ विसम दुइ सांगुल २ वेक निनि आंगुल दुइ पा कपुरि चारि आंगुल ४। कलस सात आंगुल दुइ पा ७॥० चक्र ४॥० (१४१ पृ:)
- (८) (क) दुइपदा भाग गर्भकाठि आंगुले १६ पिष्ट ४ पाभाग दुइ जांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धणा २ वरण छ ६ रेख ३६ वेदि २ वेक आएला कपुरि हो इँ १२ कलस आ ८ चक ४ (१३६-७ एः)
- (६) (ख) ए महाप्रसाद देउल गर्भ काठी आ १६ कु... (पिन्ट ६ पाभाग) आ ६... यांघ ... १ वान्धणिकु... (।।=)+।।=)+।।=)) उपर यांघ आ ६... वरण ६... रेखगण्ड ३६... वेदो आ २ वेक उन्च (३) त्रिपाटी १ अला बहल ४... कपुरि मुहाण्टि १ कपुरि बहल २।।० कलस खुरा २ हाथिपाट आ २। डोरि पाए।० चांकुड़ा १॥० काठी पाए।० चांगुड़ो ॥० घड़ो वहल २... (८८-६० पृः)

- (१०) देव गर्भकाठो झांगुल १६ पिष्ट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ यांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धणि २ वर्गण्ड ६ रेख ३६ बीम २ वेक ३ त्रीपाटी १ अछा ४ कपुरि मुह्टा १ कपुरि २० मारिब ३ खुरा ३ कलस ६ (७६,८०,८६ पृ:) Besides this, (क) पृ: १३८, ११७, ११४ and १०६ and (छ) पृ: १६०-१, १६८, २०२, २०४ give the same general specification.
- (११) (क) महा बड़िभभाग प्रभ काठि आक्नुले १६ पिष्ट ६ आक्नुल पादभाग उच छ आक्नुल ६ दुइ जांघ १० ए मध्ये वान्धणा २ वरण्ड छ ६ रेख ३६ वेदि २॥० वेक ४ अला ४ कपुरि ४ कलस ८ चक्र ६ (१०७, ११०, १११, १२०-६, १४० ए:)
- (१२) (क) कैलास गर्भ काठि आक्कुले १६ पिष्ट ६ पाभाग ६ जांघ १ वान्दणा २ उपर जांघ १ वरण्ड ६ रेख ३६ वेदि २॥० वेक ४ अला ४॥० कपुरि ४॥० कलस चक पा १ (११६ एः)

Name of the temple	Garbha	Pista	Pabhaga	Tala Jangha	Bandhan	Upara Jangha	Baranda
Mulasreebachha	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Brishava Garura Ratnasāra Astasree	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Duipadma	16	5	6	5	2	5	6
(Name ?)	16	X	6	5	2	5	6
Mahā Baravi Mahā Kailāsa Garura Ratnasāra Sreetaru	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Mahā Meru (Name ?) (Name ?) (Name ?)	16 16 16 16	6 6 6	6 6 6	5 5 5 5	2 2 2 2	5 5 5 5	6 6 6 6

	m.		æ		KE C		ktS
Name of the temple	Garbha	Pista	Pabhaga	Tala Jangha	Bandhana	Upara Jangha	Baranda
(Name ?)	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Brishava	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Mahā Meru	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
(Name ?)	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
(Name ?)	16	4	6	5	2	5	6
Kailāsa	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Sribachhanadi							
bardhana	16	6	6	41	2 2	41/	2 6
Bibana	16	5	6	5	11/2	5	6
Bibāna	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
Mula Sreebachha	16	6	6	5	2	5	X
Subarna kuta	16	4	5	4	$1^{1/2}$	4	5
Ratnasāra	16	6	6	5	2	5	6
	Gan d i & Bisama	Beki	Amlā	Khapuri	kalasa Kalasa Kalasa	Chakra	Total height in angulas
Name of the temple	Gar Bis	щ	A	꽃 꽃	X X	చ	Total in Br
Mulasreebachha	36 & ?	4	4	4	. 8	5	78
Brishava Garura Ratnasāra Astasree	36 & 2	4	4	4	. 8	5	80
Duipadma	36 & 2	4	4	4	. 8	5	79
(Name ?)	36 & 2	4	4	4	. 8	5	74
Mahā Baravi Mahā Kailāsa Garura Ratnasāra Sreetaru	36 & 2 ¹ /	2 4	4	4	. 8	5	8(

Name of the temple	Ganģi & Bisama	Beki	Amlā	Khapuri	Khura of kalasa	Kalasa	Chakra	Total height in Engulas
Maha Meru	X & 2	4	4	4		3	9	80
(Name ?)	36 & X	4	4	4		3	9	80?
(Name?)	X & 2	4	4	4	•	X	9	80?
(Name ?)	36 & 2	4	4	4		83/4		80
(Name?)	36 & 2	4	4	4	3	9		80
Brishava	36 & 2	4	4	4	4	9		80
Maha Meru	36 & 2	4	4	4	2	9		80
(Name ?)	36 & 2	4	4	$3^{1/2}$	2	X		$79^{1/2}$
(Name?)	36 & 21/	2 4	5	4	•	8	5	$79^{1/2}$
Kailāsa	36 & 21/	24	$4^{1}/_{2}$ 4	1/2 1	Kalas	a &		
Sribachhanadi					C	nakra	5	$81^{1/2}$
bardhana	35 & 2	$3^{1/2}$	4?	4		$7^{1/2}$	$4^{1}/_{2}$	$82^{1/2}$
Bibana	34 & 2	$3^{1}/_{2}$	$4^{1}/_{4}$	41/4		$7^{1/2}$	$4^{3}/_{4}$	$76^{1/2}$
Bibana	32 & 2	4	3	3		9	5	74
Mula Sreebachha	32 & 2	4	4	33/4			•	$75^{3}/_{4}$
Subarna kuṭa	30 & 2	3	3	3		6	4	$64^{1/2}$
Ratnasāra	30 & 2	4	4	$2^{3}/4$	2	?		723/4

The ratio of the length of the garbha and the height of the temple can be thus arranged in the following table:

	$5:72^{3/4}$
4. 16	$5:75^{3/4}$
6. 16	5 : 78
8. 16	$5:79^{1/2}$
0. 16	$6:80^{1/2}$
	4. 16 6. 16 8. 16

11. $16:81^{1/2}$

LXV. Different specifications for baras of the panchanga type.

The $b\bar{a}_{I}a$ of the Rekha can be divided according to one of the four following specifications; the proportion of the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$: $tata\ i\bar{a}ngha$: $b\bar{a}ndhan\bar{a}$: $upar\ j\bar{a}ngha$: baranda being

- (1) 6:5:2:5; 6 or (2) $6:4^{1}/_{2}:2:4^{1}/_{2}:6$ or
- (3) $6:5:1^{1}/_{2}:5:6$ or (4) $5:4:1^{1}/_{2}:4:5$.

XIII. The Rekha Temple:

Detailed vertical specifications

If must be borne in mind that all the following measurements refer to a temple of which the garbha is 16 an. > 16 an., except where otherwise stated. The unit of measurement is an an.

LXVI. The Pabhaga

(क) (रक्षसार मन्दिरे) पाभाग छ आ ६ एथि पाञ्चकाम करिव। खुरा करिव बांगुले ॥=)० सुता। कलस करिव आंगुले।।=)० सुता। पटा करिव तेर सुता॥=)।) सुतारे पाए॥ कणि करिव तेर सुता॥=)।) सुतारे पाए॥ वसन्त करिव तेर सुता॥=)।) सुतारे पाए॥ (१२० पृः)

ं पाभाग ६ आङ्कुलकु॥ पाञ्चामग खूग करिव आङ्कुले १॥८० चौद सुता। खुरा मरिव मुच्लि सर्गिक काङ्गले १४ सुता ॥ कलस आङ्कुले १॥८० दस सुता कलस बुलिव मारेणि आङ्कले २ सुता॥०॥ पटा बहल तेर सुता॥८० सुतारे देड़ पा॥ कणि बहल तेर सुता ॥८० सुतारे देड़ पा॥ वसन्त बहल तेर सुता देड़ पा पाए (=गाए १) पञ्चलामकु छ आङ्कुल ६॥ (१०२-३ पृः)

(ख) खुग मुहण्ट खुरा भाग शाह्य कलस आ शाह्य घण्टि कण्डिक वसन्त होइन आ २॥० गाए आ ६ (८८ पृः)

(If the garbha is 32 an. square, then the pābhāga should be 12 an. high. The 12 an. should be divided in the following manner) खुरा मुहाण्टि आ १॥) खुरा मारिब आ १॥ चुरा धुरा धुरा चुरा भुहाण्टि आ १॥। खुरा वहल ३॥। कुलस वहल आ ३॥। कुदमा बहुल १ चुर डोरि बहुल ६ सुता कान्ध्र १ चुराती ॥। सुता पटा

भा १॥ कणि आ १॥ वसन्त आ १॥) गाए पश्चकमकु पाआभाग उश्व आ १२। (६१ प्रः)

(छ) खुग ६ कलस ६ पटा ३ ा कणो ३ ा वसन्त ३ ा (१२ प्रः) खोरा ६ कुम्म ६ ३ ा ३ ा ३ ा (१३३ प्रः)

पाद पश्चकम सतर भागे १० न सुता ॥—) खुरा ४ कुम्भ ४ पटा ३=) किण ३=) वसन्त ३=) (१) गाए सतर भाग न सुता १७॥—) (२६ पृ:) खोरा ४ कुम्भ ४ पटा ३=) किण ३=) वसन्त ३=) (१३३ पृ:)

66. The ratio of the different mouldings of the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$, viz. the $khur\bar{a}$, kumbha, $pa\bar{a}$, kani and basanfa will be according to one of the following tables:

(1)
$$1^{7/8}$$
 : $1^{5/8}$ $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/4}}{16}$: (2) $1^{7/8}$: $1^{5/8}$ $\frac{13^{3/8}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{3/8}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{3/8}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{3/8}}{16}$: (3) $1^{7/8}$: $1^{15/16}$ $\frac{13^{1/5}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/5}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/5}}{16}$: $\frac{13^{1/5}}{16}$: (4) 9 : 9 $3^{3/16}$: $3^{3/16$

The batter of the *khurā* will be equal to its height If the *kalasa* be $1^5/8$, its batter will be $1^1/8$.

The $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ illustrated in the accompanying plate has the following dimensions; the muhānfi of the khurā is $1^{1}/_{2}$, the khurā is ?, the piṛhā $^{3}/_{8}$, the muchuli $^{1}/_{4}$ (?), the total height of the khurā being $3^{13}/_{16}$. Its batter is $1^{11}/_{16}$ ān. In the kalasa, the damā is $1^{1}/_{8}$, dori $^{3}/_{8}$, kāndha $1^{1}/_{2}$, pafi $^{3}/_{4}$, their sum being $3^{1}/_{2}$ ān. The pafā and kani are each $1^{5}/_{8}$ ān. high. The basanta is $1^{3}/_{4}$ ān.; the sum of the five mouldings being $12^{1}/_{8}$ ān.

- LXVII. Another specification for the pabhaga
- (क) पादिभग (भा १) ग जनुमतर । रसगिमिवे वस्तना । खुरक वेदभागेण ॥ वेदभागेन कुम्भका ॥ वसन्तमेकभागेन ॥ सेसभागेण मुचुछि॥ (२८ एः)

एवे पाइभाग जानिमा। खुरा तिनभाग करिब। भाग १ क। मुहुटा करिब १।। देड़ भाग। खुरा मारिब अध भागे। कणिक तिन भाग करिब। दुइ भाग दुइ पानता मारिब। भागे मुचुिल करिब। कल्फ तिन भाग करिब। दुइ भाग तलकु बुलाइब। भाग १ दुइ भाग करिब। भागक कान्ध मारिब। भागे पाइन्ता मारिब। पटा तिन भाग करिब। भागक मुहुटा करिब। तल भाग ३। दुइ भाग पाहान्ति मारिब। भागेक कान्ध पाटि करिब। उपर भाग तिनि भाग करिब।। एक पाइन्ति मारिब भाग एक दुइ भाग करिब उड़ापाटि भा १ कण्ठि करिब।। एक पाइन्ति मारिब भाग एक दुइ भाग करिब उड़ापाटि भा १ कण्ठि करिब भाग १ कण्णि एहिस्सपे करिब।। वसन्त एहिस्सपे करिब। (६८-६ प्रः)

एवे पाभाग जानिमा। खुर तिन भाग करिब कलस तिनि भागर दुइ भाग तलक बुलाइव। चाइइड़ा उच्च चारि भाग करिब। गाए १० भाग करिबा। खुर तिनि भाग करि भागक खुरा पसिब। खुरा तिनि भागर भागे मुहुटा। खुरा मारिब १॥) भाग पाहान्ता खुरा ६ भाग मुहुठा ३। खुरा माविर ६ पाण्डा २ मुचुलि भाग १। २ मुचुलि भागे १॥ दुइ भाग गाए वार १२॥ (१०२ ए:)

67......khurā should be 4 measures, the kumbha 4 measures, basanta 1 measure; at the end there should be a muchuli

- LXVIII. The set-back of the pabhaga from the pista
 - (ग) बड़देउल पाभाग पछ होइब आङ्गुलरे दुइ (पा ?) (१६८ पृ:)
- 68. In the principle temple (i. e. in the Rekha), the $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ should be set back 1/2 $\bar{a}n$. from the pista.
- LXIX. The tala jangha
- (क) तलजाङ्ग पा ६ आंगुल। एथि वहित्र खाखरमुण्डो । (१०४,१२० प्रः) नरिवराल गजविञ्चल। एते उपर जङ्गो (२६ प्रः)

(स) एवं यांघ जाणिमा। यांघ भाग प्रतीगुण अवर्तकर्छ। । यांघ कम्य होइन ६ भाग करिन। दुइ यंघ मुण्डिपाद करिन। बहल २ मुण्डि करिन भा ४ पित बहल करिन भा १ पास्तर (=खास्तर १) वहल करिन भा ४। कलस करिन भा १ · · · · · (२६ प्रः)

जंघ भाग जाणिमा। जंघभाग प्रतिदिगुण। उर्द्धभागदतकाळ । । । जंघ भाग १२ भागकु करिब मुण्डिपाद २ भाग करिब। मुण्डि भाग जघ चारि भाग करिब। पिड़ाभागे १ करिब। खाखरा तिनि भाग करिब। । गलका मला भा १ करिब। कपुरि मध्य करिस करिब। (७० प्टः)

(In a temple of which the garbha is 32 an. × 32 an., the jāngha should be 10 an. high) यांच आ १० ह बार भागकु मुण्डिपाद शाए मुण्डि यांच, आ ३॥०) पिडा वहळ आ १=) खाखरा बहल आ १=) खाखरा सात ३ शुता कलस ॥=) सुता (६१ प्रः)

Regarding the niches at the level of the fala jāngha, placed where the different pagas meet, it is said that they should "take off 1/4 from the sides" (of the width of the khākharāmundis?).

- (छ) जलन्तर पाप कास्तजम् (३२ ए:) जलन्तर पाये कास्तजर (२३४ ए:)
- 69. Figures of nara-virālas and gaja-virālas should be placed in the tala jāngha. Khākharā-munḍis should be set in the tala jāngha. The height of the jāngha should be divided into 12 portions, which should be distributed in the following manner.
- (1) The $p\bar{a}da$ of the mundi 2, the $j\bar{a}ngha$ of the mundi 4, the $pirh\bar{a}$ 1, the $kh\bar{a}khar\bar{a}$ 4 and kalasa 1; or
- (2) the $p\bar{a}da$ 2, the $j\bar{a}ngha$ 4, the $pirh\bar{a}$ 1, the $kh\bar{a}khar\bar{a}$ 4, the $k\bar{a}nfi$ and $aml\bar{a}$ 1.

The illustration given is that of a khākharā mundi in a temple of which the garbha is 32 ān. \times 32 ān. The 10 angulas of the jāngha are distributed in the following manner: the pāda $^{3}/_{4}$, the jāngha $^{3}/_{2}$, the pirha $^{1}/_{8}$, the khākharā $^{1}/_{8}$, the khākharā $^{2}/_{8}$, the recess between the khākharās $^{3}/_{8}$, and the kalasa $^{7}/_{8}$ ān.

LXX. The set-back of the tala jangha

- (क) पाभागकु जाङ्क पक्ष होइब द्विपा (१६-१०० पू:)
- 70. The fala jāngha should be set back 1/2 an. from the pābhāga.

LXXI. The Bandhana

- (क) बान्धना ३ वरण्डी नुलि वसन्त ३ कम सिर वहल ॥ (६६ पृ:) बान्धना दुइ आङ्कुलकु । तिनि कम सिर वरण्डी नोलि वसंत (१०४ पृ:) विधना दुइ आगुल २ ए एथि तिनि काम किन्ब । वरणि करिब दस सुता ॥ सुतारे एगार विस्ता । नोलि करिब दस सुता ॥ सुतारे एगार विसा । वसन्त करिब दससुता ॥ सुतारे एगार विसा । १२१ पृ:)
- (ख) वान्धेणी २ आङ्कुछ करि तीनी भा ३ भान्धना पुष्ट भागेन १ वरिण्ड तोली वसन्तक (२६-७ पृ:)

भाग बान्धनी करिब दुई आ २ छ। ताहा तिनि भाग करिब। भाग व वरण्डि करिब।१। भागक छोछि करिब।१। भागक वसन्त करिब। (७०-१ प्टः)

(If the garbha of the temple be 32 an. sq., than the) बान्धणि ४ बागुल कु वरण्ड वहल १ मिता। लोलो बा १ मुता। गाए बान्धणि वहल आ ४ क्रुल। (११ प्रः)

There are two illustrations of the bandhana in (3), in which it is constituted by five mouldings of equal height (Pp. 32 and 234).

71. The $b\bar{a}ndhan\bar{a}$ should be formed by three or five mouldings. The mouldings should either be barandi, noli, basanta or barandi, noli, $paf\bar{a}$, kani, basanta. In the case of a temple of which the garbha is 32 an. square, the barandi should be $1^3/8$ an., the noli $1^3/8$ and the basanta $1^1/4$, their sum being 4 an.

LXXII. The Upar Jangha

- (क) परिर्जक्के कैना निवेस्यात्। खेडानिल सोशोभित। (२६ प्रः) उपर जांच पा ५ साञ्चल। तिह पीड़ा मुण्डीटीए होइन्न॥ (१०४ प्रः) उपर जांच पाश्च आंगुल ५ एथि पिड़ा मुण्डि करिन॥ (१२१ प्रः)
- (ख) उर पछ जांघ बार भा १२ करिब। दुइ भाग मुण्डिपाद करिब। चारि ४ भाग मुण्डि जांघ करिब। पिडा चारिभाग करिब। वेक अला कपुरि भागेक करिब।१। कलस भागेक करिब।१। (७१ प्टः)

(If the garbha be 32 an. square) उपर यांघ आ १० कु मुण्डि पा वहल १॥।) सुता ।६। मुण्डि यांघ ३॥। मुण्डि पिडा वहल आ १॥) दुतीअ पिड़ा वहल आ १ तृतीअ पिड़ा वहल ॥। । वेक पाए। अला पाए कपुरि पाए। कल्पस शु १४ ता। गाए आ १०। (६१-२ पू:)

72. Female figures (kanyā) should be placed in niches at the junction of different pagas in the upar jāngha. There should be a piṛhā munḍi in the upar jāngha. Divide the height of the piṛhā munḍi into 12 parts; of which the pāda should be constituted by 2, the jāngha by 4, the piṛhā by 4, the beki-amla-khapuri by 1 and the kalasa by 1 part.

If the garbha be 32 an. square, then, in the mundi, the $p\bar{a}da$ should be $1^3/4$, the $j\bar{a}ngha$ $3^1/2$, the first $pirh\bar{a}$ $1^3/8$, the second $pirh\bar{a}$ 1, the third $pirh\bar{a}$ $^7/8$, the beki $^1/4$, the amlā $^1/4$, the khapuri $^1/4$, and the kalasa $^7/8$ an.

LXXIII, The Baranda

(क) वरण्ड छ माङ्गुळ ६ मैध्यरे दसकम वहिंग। ए दसकम सरि बह्छ। बरण्डी दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे फेणी दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। पटा दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। किण दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। नोळि दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। पटा दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। नोळि दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। नोळि दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। नोळि दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। केरा दस सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। वसन्त एगार सुता दुइ पा सुतारे। गाए दसकामकु ६ आङ्गुळ ६ (१०४-१ प्रः)

वरण छ भागुल ।।६।। एथि दस कम करिब। दसकाम सि वहल। प्रथमे वरिण करिब दस सुता।।=) केणि दस सुता।।=) पटा दस सुता।।=) कणि दस सुता।।=) कणि दस सुता।।=) सुता।=) कणि दस सुता।।=) सुता।=) सुता।=]

(ख) बरण्डि दस भाग करिब। दस भा २० मृ भागेक वरण्डि करिब।१। जांघा भागे १। छोछि भा १ गे। पटा तिनिभा ३ करिब। छोछि भागे १। पटा भागे १। छोछि भागे १। वसन्त भागे १। गाए वरण्डि दस भा १० छ। (७१ प्टः)

(If the garbha be 32 an. square) वरण याणिमा। वरण १० इ वरण्डि वहळ आ १ फेणि आ १=। शुता छोली आ १=। शुता। वसन्त आ १=। शुता। (१२ प्रः)

73. There are two illustrations of the baranda in (3), pp. 44 and 235. In both, the baranda is composed of ten mouldings of equal height. In one we find the following mouldings barandi-pheni-pafā-kani-pafā-noli-pafā-noli-kani-basanta; while in the other, we find barandi-pheni-pafā-noli-pafā-noli-pafā-noli-pafā-noli-pafā-noli-kani-basanta.

In practice, it is however found, that the baranda is usually composed of five or seven mouldings except in the case of temples of very large dimensions.

LXXIV. The Gandi

- (ख) एवं गण्डी जाणिमा। गण्डो करिब साठीए भाग ।६०। छ भागरे भुइ भाग ।६। भुइके वरण्डि करिब ।६। कम भागे करिब । भुई अला भागे ।१। भार भुई भा ६। वरण्डि करिब भागे १। भागक भुई अला करिब भा २ ग। तृतीय भुई भा६ग करिब। पाञ्चभाग वरण्डि करिब। भुइअला भाग करिब भा ३। चतुर्य भुइ छ भाग करिब। पाञ्चभाग वरण्डि करिब। भुइअला भाग ४ करिब। पञ्चम भुई छ भाग करिब। पाञ्चभाग वरण्डि करिब। भुईअला पाञ्चभाग करिब। सष्टभुई छला भाग करिब। पाञ्चभाग ६ वरण्डि करिब। ... भुईअला भागे करिब। सप्तमभुइ छभाग करिब। पाञ्चभाग वरण्डि करिब। भागक भूईअला करिब। भाग ७। अष्टम भूई छभाग करिब। पाञ्चभाग करिब। भागक भुईअला करिब। । वसम भुई छभाग करिब। पाञ्चभाग वरण्डि करिब। भुईअला न भाग करिब। दसम भुई छ भाग करिब। पाञ्चभाग वरण्डि करिब। भागक भुईअला न भाग करिब। दसम भुई छ भाग करिब। पाञ्चभाग वरण्डि करिब। भागक भुईअला करिब। (७१-३ प्रः)

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*	81=	8	3篇三)	3 m—)	३।।।∙	311=)	311–)	티드).	३।) <i>₂</i> सुता	ર	36
8	ર	3	8 (i)	¥	et.e	vo	5	3	१०	99	आ गुल

(१ष्टः)

प्रथम भुई पाश्वशुता १ उस नास्ति । दुतीय भुई उच होइव सङ्गुले ४।=)-४ विसा उस कटाइव शुताए —)- । तृतीय भुई चार साङ्गुल ४ शुताए —)- उसा कटाई शुता —)- चतुर्थ भूई उच्च ङ्गु४ल उसा कटाइव दुई शुता =)- । पश्चम भुई उच्च गु३॥)-ल दुई पाआ उआ कटाइव तिनि शुता =)- । सष्टम भुई उच्च गु३ल पाए । उस कटाइव तिनि शुता =१० अधे सप्तम भुई उच्च तिनि साङ्गुल ३ तिनि सुता =) उसा कटाइव पाय । अष्टम भूमि उच्च ति आगुल ३ सुताय —)- उसा कटाइव शुता ।=)- नवमभूमि उच्च तिनि आगुल ३ उसा कटाइव सात सुता ।=)- दसम भूमि उच्च दुई आङ्गुल २।) पाये उसा कटाइव ॥।) । विसम उच्च दुई आङ्गुल २ ल विसम । मारेणि गु२॥) ल (१-७ एः)

74. (As the batter of the different *bhumis* has been set forth in the next article, we shall here speak only of their height.)

If the garbha be 16 an. in length, the rekha-gandi should be 36 an. high. There should be ten bhumis, with an additional one called the bisama. Each bhumi should be divided into 6 equal portions, of which five should be formed by ordinary mouldings (bhumi-barandi) and one by the bhumi-amlā moulding.

The height of the different bhumis is given below.

In pancharatha temples, we generally find three sikharas in the anuratha paga. The first sikhara should be equal to 4 bhumis in height, the second equal to 3 and the third also equal to 3 (?) bhumis.

LXXV. The curvature of the gandi

There are two general rules for finding the batter of the different pagas in the gandi. The batter of the kanika paga alone might be given. As the ratio between the different pagas is known, the width of each paga at the end of each bhumi can easily be found out. In the second instance, the ratio between the batter of the different pagas might be indicated; so that, if one of them be known, the rest might also be found out.

(क) In the Mandara temple कणिकर उआ कटाश्व ६ भाग॥ परिस्थर चारिभाग अनुस्थर तिनिभाग अनुसहार २ भाग सहार १ भाग । ६३। एरूपे उआ कटाइव। (३७-८ and ३६ प्रः)

In the Barabhi temple उआ कणिक पासमू छिड़िब २ आङ्कुछ तिहँ र अध अनुराहार छाड़िब तिहँ रू अध अनुराहार छाड़िब तिहरू अध रुघर छाड़िब (१०६ पृ:)

In the Mahā Kailāsa temple रेख उआ तिनि आङ्कुल करिय ॥०॥ (११० प्रः)

In the Ratnasara temple प्रथम भुइ उआ काटेणि सिर । से भुइ न कटौंइ। (२य भूमिर) उआ काटेणि अधसुताए। (३य भूमिर) काटेणि सुताए। (४य भूमिर) उआ काटेणि देड़ सुता। (४म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि अढ़ाइ सुता। (६ष्ठ भूमिर) उआ काटेणि, देड़ पाकु पाश्व सुता दुइ पा। (७म भूमिर) उआ काटेणी सात सुता।।।।।।। श्री।। (८म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि वार सुता।।।।।। १६म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि सोल सुता।।।।।। श्री।। (८म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि वार सुता।।।।।।। श्री।। (८म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि वार सुता।।।।।।।। श्री।। (४०म भूमिर) उआ काटेणि सालिस सुताकु अढ़ाई आंगुल २।। (१२४-१ पृः)

In the Maha Barabhi temple कनिकर जेते छाड़िय। अनुरथर तहरु अध छाडिय राहा काखर अनुरथ सरु छाडिय। (१३६ पृ:)

राहा मारिव अदाइ आंगुल २॥) कान्ध मारिव १ आंगुले (१५३ प्रः)

(ख) उआ वरण पाशु देवी (=वेदो) उपर सिर कटाईब ४ (२५ प्रः) ए प्रसाद उआ कटाइब काठी आ ४ (६० प्रः)

प दस भूई काटेणी तिनि आगु३ लेखा छ आ ६ आगु। विसम २॥) नेखाप ४ पाच आगु (२१४ एः)

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(पुः २)

(शम भूमिर) उस नास्ति। (त्य भूमिर) उस फटाइव श्रुताए —)।
(त्रय भूमिर) उसा कटाइव श्रुता —)।। (धर्थ भूमिर) उसा कटाइव दुइ श्रुता

□।। (ध्रम भूमिर) उसा कटाइव तिनि श्रुता =)।।। (६७ भूमिर) उसा
फटाइव तिनि श्रुता =)१० अघे (७म भूमिर) उसा कठाइव पाय (८म भूमिर)
उसा कटाइव छस सुता |=)। (६म भूमिर) उसा कटाइव सात सुता |=)।
(१०म भूमिर) उसा कटाइव ।।।)।। वसम मारेणि गुरा।। छ (६०७ प्रः)
येहार काटेणो चारि आङ्कुछ ४ तिनि सुता अधे =)१० (१० प्रः)

75. The batter of the different bhumis in the kanika paga should be as follows (the measurements are given in angulas):

1st. 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th Bisama nil $^{1}/_{32}$ $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{32}$ $^{5}/_{52}$ $^{11}/_{32}$ $^{7}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{4}$ 1 $^{21}/_{2}$ 2 nil $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{8}$ $^{3}/_{16}$ $^{7}/_{32}$ $^{1}/_{4}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{7}/_{16}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{21}/_{2}$ nil $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{16}$ $^{1}/_{8}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{7}/_{32}$ $^{1}/_{4}$ $^{3}/_{8}$ $^{7}/_{16}$ $^{5}/_{4}$ 2

- a. In the naba-ratha Mandara temple, the ratio between the batters of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, anuraha, anuratha, pariratha, and kanika pagas is as 5:4:3:2:1.
- b. In the sapta-ratha Barabhi, the kanika should have a batter of 2 an., the anuratha half of that, the anurahā half of that, the rāhā half of that.
- c. In the pancharatha Maha Barabhi, the anuratha should have a batter half that of the kanika. The batter of the rāhā should be equal to that of the anuratha.

- d. The sum of the batters of the gandi and the bisama should be 4 an., on each side.
- e. According to another version, the batter of the gandi should be 3 an and that of the bisama $2^{1/2}$ an.
- LXXVI. Set-back of the gandi from the edge of the bara
 - (क) गण्डि पछ होइव वाड़कु दुइ पा । । (१२१,१४३ प्रः) वाड़कु गण्डि पक्ष होइव द्विपा ए प्रमाणे गढ़ाइव विसिक्तमा (१०० प्रः) दुइ पा बाइकु रेख छाडि वसिब (३४-६ प्रः)
- 76. The gandi should be set back $^{1}/_{2}$ an. from the $b\bar{a}_{1}$.

LXXVII. Deities presiding over the ten bhumis

- (स) दसमे देव आलम्ब १० नवमे त्राक तथा। अष्टमे चण्डिका भवेत। सप्तमे मृद्रायणिस्तथा १। सदमे मृद्रगणिका। पश्चमे मृद्रायणि। चतुर्थे राक्षसि चैव। श्रयमूमि मृर्तिका भवेत। (२८ एः)
- 77. in the eighth, Chandikā; in the seventh, Rudrāyaņi; in the sixth, Rudragaņikā; in the fifth, Rudrāyaņi; in the fourth, Rākshasi; in the third, Murtikā.

LXXVIII. Meaning of the term "Rekhagunaghata"

In the following chapter, it will be observed that in the specification given for each temple, a certain measurement is referred to as rekhaguṇāghāṭa. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is the sum, in āngulas, of the set-back of the ganḍi from the baranḍa, the batter of the ganḍi and that of the bisama. The following passage in (\P) explains the matter clearly.

(च) (मन्दर भाग २६ वरण्ड पसु पक्ष दुइ पा !!)

रथक ७ उझा कटाइव २।।)

सिखर १६) विस(म) कटाइव १

रेखगुणाघाठ ४ गाए चारि अङ्गुळ ४ (२४ पृ:)

LXXIX. Meaning of the term "bhumi"

With reference to Rekha temples, we shall often come across such statements as "the Mandara consists of 20 bhumis". In such cases, the pista, pābhāga, tala jāngha, bāndhanā, upar jāngha, baranḍa, bisama, beki, amlā and khapuri are also counted as so many bhumis. In the present instance these altogether constitute 10 bhumis; so that there remain 10 more for the ganḍi itself. Similarly, if the total number of bhumis be given as 15, it should be taken to mean that the ganḍi of that temple consists of 5 bhumis only.

LXXX. The Mastaka: height of different elements

(क) वेक उठच दुइ आंगुल २ त्रिपटि उठच आंगुले आंगुले दुइ आंगुल उठच ॥ गाए चारि आंगुल वेक ॥ … अला उठच चारि आंगुल पा ४। ॥ … कपुरि उठच चारि आंगुल ॥ (१२४ ए:)

वेक तिनि ३ मांगुल त्रिपाटी १ झांगुल झला पाश्व झांगुल ४ कपुरि ४ झांगुल (१५३ पृ:)

(ख) वेक त्रिभागचैव ३। भागेन त्रिघटीस्तथा।१। अला वेद भा ४ गेन। कपुरि सुद्दाण्टि मेक भा १ गकं। कपुरि त्रिभागश्चेत ३ मारेणी भा ३। (२८ प्रः)

नेत्र आंगुल गलका।३। त्रिपाटी आङ्गुले चैव। अमलाण चतृ आङ्गुल १४। …कपुरि स्थापनास्तया। मुख वा आङ्गुल पादेन। त्रि आंगुल **व**। पासानि। (हैंद्र **प्रः**) (If the gathha be 32 an. square then) वेक ६ आंगुल। त्रीपाटी सा २ अला बहल आ ८॥। "कपुरि मुहण्टा वहल आ २॥) करि वहल पाभा पा १। "कपुरि मुहाण्टि बहल आ६ंगुल।" (१०० प्रः)

(छ) देक उक्स तिनि आगुछ। तिपाटि आगुछे पए ११-य। देक उक्स चारि आगुछ ४।…। अछा उभा चारि आगुछ ४ छ।…अछाकु कपुरि मुहाटी ति ३ उभा अगु १ छे। कपुरि उभा…(गाए) ४ आगुछ (८ ए:)

वेक चारि अला चारि कपुरि चारि "(६१ पृ:)

वेक उथा तिनि आङ्गुल ३। त्रिपाटि उथा आङ्गुले १। वेकि उथा त्रिपटि. मिशाइ चारि आङ्गुल ४। "अँला उथा चारि आङ्गुल ४। "कपुरि उथा चारि आंगुल चार। (१२०-१ पृ:)

LXXXI. Amount of their set-back or projection

- (क) विसमकु वेक पछ होइव चारि आंगुल ४।। जिपाटी आंगुले लेखाए मेलाण दुइ आंगुल ।। (अँलार) मेलाण पाश्व आंगुल १।। अलाकु कपुरि मुहुण्टा पछ होइव देड़ आंगुल कपुरि मरिव तिनि आंगुल । कपुरि मारेणिकि कलसपाद पछ होइ वसिव पाश्व आंगुल दुइ पा ४।। (१२४-४ पृः)
 - (स्त) कपुरि "मारिव ३ (२५ प्रः)

वेक पष्ठ रहिव ४ चारि आगु लेखा ८ आठ आगु (२१५ पृः)

(छ) विसमकु वेक पछ होइ वसीय गु ४॥) छः वाअला मेलाण गु३ छ। कपुरि मारेणी ४ः कलस पाद समच उरस गु२ छ। (८-१ पृः)

बिसमकु वेक पछ चारि भाक्नुल। "अँसला मेलाण त्रिपाटि धारकु तिनि भागुल पाये ३।) वेक मूल्भृ त्रिपाटि सहिते अँला मेलाण चारि भागुल पाये ४। " कपुरि ग्रहण्टा अलाकु पछ आंगुले १। "कपुरि मारेणी ४ आङ्गुल ४। (१२०-१ प्रः)

80 and 81. In a temple having a garbha 16 an. square, each of the beki, kalasa and amla should be 4 an. high

In the beki, there may be one or two fripāţis, each of which should be 1 ān. in height. The amlā should be 4 ān. (but according to other versions, it may be $4^{1/4}$ or even 5 ān.). The muhānţi of the khapuri should be 1 ān. and the khapuri itself 3 ān. high.

The beki should be set back 4 $\overline{a}n$. from the edge of the bisama. The projection of each tripāți should be 1 $\overline{a}n$. The projection of the amlā from the base of the beki should be 4, or according to another version 5 $\overline{a}n$. The muhānți of the khapuri should start from a point 1 or $1^{1/2}$ $\overline{a}n$. behind the top of the amlā. The batter of the khapuri should be 4 or 3 $\overline{a}n$. From the top-end of the khapuri, the pāda of the kalasa should be set back $5^{1/2}$ $\overline{a}n$.

LXXXII. The Kalasa

- (क) कलसपाद उश्व दुइ आंगुल २ ।६। पाद समचउरस चारि आंगुल ४ कलसदमा उश्व दुइ आङ्गुल पाप २।)। डोरि दुइ पा ।।)। चाङ्गड़ा दुइ आङ्गुल पाप २।)। घड़ि आंगुले १।। गाप कलस आंगुल ८ चक्र पाआ आंगुल ६। (१२६ प्रः)
- (ख) कळस खुरा याणिमा। खुरा नेत्र आंगुल चैव ३। कलस बशुभागक ८ चक्र भा ४ गेन। (२८ प्रः)

खुर उद्धं आङ्गुल दुय।२। दमा दय आङ्गुले च।२। डोरिकमेक पादे च।१। चाङ्गड़ा दुय आङ्गुले च। प मध्ये किण्टका पादेन। चाङ्गड़ा दुय पादेन।२। घटीका आङ्गुले दुय।२।

(देउलर गर्भ ३२ आ होइले) खुरा मोट करिब आं ८ गुल । खुरा वहल हेब भां ४ गुल । होरि वहल आ १॥) काठी वहल आंगुलरे पा ॥ चांगुड़ी वहल

- भा १॥) चांगड़ पछ होई विस्ति । घड़ी भांगुलरे दुई पा॥) घड़ी वहल चारि भांगुल ४ गाए पद्कु कल्सु उच्च मां १८ गुल । (१०० ए:)
- (छ) कलसपाद समच उरस गु ६ छ। कलसापाद उश्व दुइ आगु २ छ मुचुलि उश्व पाए। कलस उश्व आठ आगुल ८। चक्र ४ आगुल (६ पृः)

कल्रम खुरा ३ कलस ब्गाठ ८ (६१ प्रः)

कलसपाद समक्ष्यस्य तेषि सुत ६३। कलसपाद उभा दुइ आङ्कुल २। पाद मुद्दाण्ट आङ्कुले १। पाद मारेणि आङ्कुले १। मुंचुलि उभा पाये। कलस उभा आङ्कुल। पिथरे येते गोल यिव घड़ि उभा २ आङ्कुल २। तेंहि उपरे चक्र उभा पाभा आगुल ४। पिथरे येते गोल यिव ध्वजा ओओसार पाभा आङ्कुल ४। ध्वजा लम्ब पन्दर आंगुल १४। (१२१ पृ:)

- 82. According to one opinion, the pada of the kalasa is included in the height given for the kalasa; while according to another, it should be treated as an independent element.
- a. In the opinion of the first school, the $p\bar{a}da$ of the kalasa should be $2\bar{a}n$, the damā $2^{1}/4$ or 2, the dori $^{1}/2$, 1 or $^{1}/2$, the chāngarā $2^{1}/4$ or 2, the kānfi 1 and the ghari $1\bar{a}n$ in height. The kalasa-pāda should be $4\bar{a}n \times 4\bar{a}n$.
- b. According to the other school, the $kalasa-p\bar{a}da$ should be 3, the kalasa 8 and the chakra (in the case of a Vishnu temple) 5. There should also be a muchuli between the kalasa and its $p\bar{a}da$, which should be $^{1}/_{4}$ an. in height. If the $kalasa-p\bar{a}da$ be 2, its muhanti should be 1 and the batter 1 an. It should be square, with sides equal to $3^{15}/_{16}$ or 6 an. in length.

On the kalasa, which is 8 an. in height, there may also be placed a ghari, 2 an. high. The flag at the top of the temple should be 5 an. wide and 15 an. long.

XIV. The Rekha Temple: Certain details of construction

LXXXIII. Thickness of the walls

With reference to Rekha temples of the panchanga type, it has been said in the silpasastras that the length from kanika to kanika on the outside should be twice the length of the garbha.

(क) मधारक पोड़ आक्रुत मधार बाड़ १६ आक्रुत ॥ (३६ प्रः) बाड वहत सरि (१०५ प्रः)

महावदिभ भाग प्रभ काठि बाङ्कुले १६ ॥ दुइ वाई वहल सोख १६ (१०७ प्रः) गरुड्भाग प्रभ काण्ठी आङ्कुले १६ '''वाड सरि बहल करिव ॥ (१९७ प्रः)

रक्षसार भाग मभ काण्ठी आङ्कुल आ १६॥ बाड वहल घोल आ १६ (१२० प्रः)

भीवक्रकण्डसात प्रभ १६ '''बाड सरि वहल करिब ॥ (१४० प्रः)

(छ) देवल गर्भ काठिए बाङ्कल १ छ। "वड काठिये बागुले मोट १ (१० पू:) हाते गर्भकु "हात बाङ्का १ (१२२ प्रः)

न हात गर्भभाग बाद् न दाय ह (३६ प्रः)

बाड़ प्रति द्रीय एगार झालकु का ११ (८८ प्रः)

83. From the centre (of the garbha) to the outside of the bara is 16 an. In the Maha Barabhi, Garura, Ratnasara and Sribachha-khandasala, the length the garbha being 16 an., the two walls should also be 16 an.

If the garbha be 1 cubit, the two walls should together be 1 cubit. (The same is true of temples having 9 cubits or 11 cubits as the length of the garbha. As a matter

of fact, it is a general rule applicable to all panchanga Rekha temples, except in certain specified cases. Two such exceptions are noted below.)

LXXXIV. Two exceptions to the above rule

(क) वृषम भाग देउल काठि आक्नुले १६ "कितक बाड़ वहल होइन ६ बाक्नुल ६॥ (१३८ प्रः)

बिबान भाग ग्रह काठि बांगुल १६ " बाड़ बहल छ बा ६ करिब।। श्री।। (१३६ प्रः)

84. In the Brishava temple, the garbha being 1 kāthi or 16 an. square, the wall should be 6 an. thick.

In the Bibana, the garbha being 1 kathi or 16 an. square the wall should be made 6 an, thick.

LXXXV. Construction of the interior

It will be seen from the accompanying plate, which is that of a ruined Rekha temple at Telkupi in Manbhum, that after the tower has risen to a certain height, a horizontal course of stones is laid across the walls to form a roof over the sanctuary or garbha. The temple is of the tri-anga type and has only 5 bhumis in the gandi, with a bisama at the top. A similar course of stones has also been laid immediately after the third bhumi, thus forming another chamber above the garbha. According to the silpins, the lower course of stones is called garbha-muda, while the upper one is called ratna-muda.

From the structural point of view, these horizontal courses serve a very useful purpose, functioning as tie-plates between the otherwise insecure sides of the Rekha temple.

LXXXVI. The corbelled arch above the lintel

It is interesting to note that the architects of Orissa resorted to the method of building a corbelled arch above the lintel, on the inside of the door, in order to reduce the weight to be supported by the lintel. According to the silpins of Lalitgiri in Cuttack, this particular arch is called the gamā; but the term seems to have been used in a different sense in the silpasāstras. An illustration of the arch is given from a ruined temple situated in the neighbourhood of the Satrughneswar temple in Bhubaneswar.

In Orissa, the corbelled arch is screened from outside view by a continuation of the ornamental face-stone; but in certain temples in Manbhum, built both of stone and of brick, these arches are not so covered up and can be seen from outside. In the latter, the lintel has actually been dispensed with.

LXXXVII. The Paga and Dhara

The paga has already been defined as a segment produced on the outer face of a temple, if part of the face is subjected to projection. All pagas, except the kanika at the corner, may have edges carved upon them, these being technically known as dhāra. Each paga has a specified name in the silpasāstras. There are two systems of nomenclature; one of which has now fallen out of use, while the other is employed by silpins to the present day.

The central paga is known as rāhā according to one system and as go-ratha or madhya-ratha according to the other. Both systems of nomenclature are given below in tabular form.

Triratha Rāhā, Kanika.

Pancharatha Rāhā, Anuratha, Kanika.

Saptaratha Rāhā, Anurāhā, Anuratha, Kanika.

Nabaratha Rāhā, Anurāhā, Anuratha, Pariratha,

Kanika.

Triratha Goratha or Madhyaratha, Kanyāsa.

Pancharatha Goratha, Anuratha, Kanyasa.

Saptaratha Goratha, Upatatha, Anuratha, Kanyasa.

Nabaratha Goratha, Uparatha, Anuratha, Pariratha, Kanyāsa.

The second series has been used in connection with mutilated descriptions of the temples in Sanskrit verse; so that this is evidently the one which was formerly in vogue.

LXXXVIII. A note on the subsequent measurements

In course of the following chapter, we shall come across certain usages peculiar to the silpasāstras. Thus in the nabaratha Kshetra-bhusana temple (p. 132), it has been that it should consist of 22 bhāgas or divisions. In the accompanying drawing, we find, two sets of figures beside the pagas. Of these, the figures inside represent the relative proportion of the pagas. Thus the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ is given as $2^{1/2}$, the anurāhā as 2, the anuratha as $1^{1/2}$, the pariratha as 2 and the kanika as 3. These altogether make 11; twice that is 22, the number of bhāgas ascribed to the temple. When building the temple, therefore, we should measure the outside length from kanika to kanika, divide it into 22 parts and assign to each paga, the required number of parts.

The figures given above the pagas in the same drawing, which is that of half the ground-plan, indicate, in Engulas,

the amount of projection of each paga from the one immediately behind it. Thus, in the present instance, the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ projects $1^{1}/_{2}$ and from the anuraha, which projects 1 and from the anuratha, which projects $1/_{2}$ and from the pariratha, which finally projects $1/_{4}$ and from the kanika paga.

LXXXIX. A note on the distribution of sikharas

In many pancheratha temples in Orissa, we find three sikharas in each anuratha paga, and one sikhara of considerable size just above the junction of the Rekha and the Bhadra, set upon the face of the rāhā paga. This makes a total of 24 and 1 sikharas. In such temples, the number of sikharas is given in the silpasāstras as 24, so that the one at the junction is generally left out of account.

In the succeeding specifications, the number of sikharas which should adorn each particular temple is frequently given; but as their distribution has not always been indicated, it has not been possible to arrive at a satisfactory reconstruction of all the temples described herein. The meaning of the terms pusangkara or pungsakara and kuta, which have been used in this connection, are also obscure.

XV. The Rekha temple: Specifications of different examples

XC. The thirty-six examples

- (स) छतीस प्रसाद नाम। महामेश्नृमन्दरे चैव। कैलासभद्रकोप्यसी। दिविदान केसरि चैव। श्रीवछनन्दीवर्धनं। गत्रकुट शुवर्णकुटस्य। दपुसिलं (पद्मसिलं ?) क्रितिदुसणं। रक्षशुंन्दर वीहप्रईन्द्रे। छत्रीसभूसण सदीकं।२। सर्वाङ्केशुन्दरे चैव। मेदनीबीजए तथा। शीत्रभृ नीचसाभेवत। वतव मूलश्री श्रीवछ। हंसद्रीवोदान्यश्राता। गभृङ्लघुविमानकं। अष्ठश्रीपद्मकार। छप्तश्र लणालए।१। केलास नामना अन्त्रं। रक्षसार नघुसेक। माधवी नागरी चैव। कोसोलो वी विराटो तथा।१। प्रदश्रित्र समाख्याता। वसन्त शुरालयः।६। छतीस श्रोकः। (२०-२ एः)
- 90. Names of the thirty-six temples—Mahā Meru, Mandara, Kailāsa, Bhadra, Dibidāna, Kesari, Srivatsa, Nandivardhana, Chitrakuţa, Subarnakuţa, Padmasila (?), Kritidushana, Ratnasundara, Bihasţa-indra, Kshetra-bhusana (?), Sarbāngasundara, Sritaru, Nichasā, Mulasri, Hangsa, Dribidāna, Garuṣa, Laghubimāna, Astasri, Padmakāra, Kalpataru, Ratnasāra, Laghuseka, Mādhabī, Nāgari, Kosoli, Birāţi, Basanta and Surālaya.

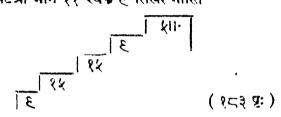
It is interesting to note that some of the names have a geographical significance. Thus Kosoli and Birāţi are evidently connected with the countries of Kosala and Virāţ; while Nāgari probably refers to Nagara, which is supposed by some scholars to mean Pataliputra, the chief city of the Magadha Empire.

Although the number of temples has been given here as thirty-six, we shall find that the number of temples actually described in the *silpasāstras* far exceeds the specified number.

Nabaratha temples

1. Astasri:

- (क) ब्रष्टश्रीभाग १० रथक ६ भूमि २० सिखर ६४ पुंसकर २४६ कुटवार रेखगुणा २ खुरपष्ट (१०७ प्रः)
 - (छ) अटभ्रो भाग ११ रथक ह सिखर नास्ति



The Astasri consists of 10 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 20 bhumis, the rekhagunāghāṭa is 2 ān., the number of pusangkara 256 kuṭabāra. (It should be set upon the) Khura pisṭa.

According to another version, the numbers of $bh\bar{a}gas$ should be 11, and the temple should be without any sikharas.

Two figures are given; in one, the ratio of the rathakas is shown as 16-5-8-5-16, in another as $5^{1}/_{2}$ -9-15-15-9. But these do not agree with the given number of divisions or bhāgas of the temple.

2. Bahantisara:

(ग) बहन्तिसर भाग ५६ रथक ६ सिखर च ६६ भूमिरे मुण्डि १६० १० (रथक) १०-८-६-४-४ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० रेखगुणाघाठ १३ (६० प्रः) The number of bhagas in the Bahantisara is 56, rathakas 9, sikharas 65 (cha probably stands for chausathi, 64; the additional one being the sikhara placed in the raha). The total number of mundis in the bhumis is 160.

In the accompanying illustration of the ground-plan, the proportion of the rathakas is given as 10-8-6-4-4; their projection being $2-1^{1/2}-1-^{1/2}$ an. The rekhagunaghafa is given as 13, which is doubtful.

- 3. Bahargamasana (this may be a corruption of the preceding name):
- (स) बहर्गमसर भा ६६ रथक आ ६ सिखर भा ६४ भूमिरे मुण्डि १०० गण्डि भूईभाग १० (रथक) १०-६-५-४-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१८३ पृ:)

In the Bahargamasara, the number of bhägas is 56, rathakas 9, sikharas 64, and the number of bhumis in the gandi is 10. In the ground-plan, the rathakas have been shown in the ratio of 10-5-5-4-4, with the following projections, 2-1-1/2-1/4 In.

4. Barabhi:

(ख) बढ़भी भा २८ रथक सा ६ सिखर नास्ति रेकागुणिबाट ४ (रथक) १०-४-८-४-४ (१८४ पृः)

The number of bhagas in the Barabhi is 28, rathakas 9; there should be no sikharas. The rekhagunaghafa is 4 an. In the plan, the rathakas have been shown in the ratio of 10-5-8-4-4.

5. Biharasara:

(क) बिह्म्थसर भाग ६४ रथक ह सिखर ६४ अनुरथे चारि सिखर नेस्वाप ३२ कनिकरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए २४ राहारे दुई सिखर छेखाए ८ गाए चडविंठ सि ६४। कुम्भिषष्ट रेखचाट २ विह्ग्यसर भाग समापत। (रथक) ८-३-६-३-१० (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-॥० (१६० एः)

विदरासर भाग ६४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० कुम्भिषष्ट रेखागुणाघाट २ (रथक) द-३-६-३-१२ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४७ प्रः)

The Biharāsara consists of 64 bhāgas, 9 rafhakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis, and is set upon the Kumbha pisṭa. Its rekhagunāghāṭa is 2 ān. The ratio of the rafhakas is 8-3-6-3-12 and the projections are 2-1-3/4-1/2 or 2-1-1/2-1/4 ān.

In the anuratha, there should be 32 sikharas, at the rate of 4 in each; in the kanika, there should be 24 at the rate of 3 in each; in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be 8 at the rate of 2 in each; thus making the total number of sikharas 64.

6. BISWAKARMA:

(ख) चतुरस्ते तृनीयेते। इन्द्रभय विवर्ज्जिते। वतीस भाग आसन। नकरथेक भासीता। कनिक कनिक भागो १ वितस अंस कारयेत् ।३२। कॅन्यास नेत्रभागेन ।३। अनुरथो नेत्र भागेन ।२। परिरथ वाणसते ।६। उपरस्थ भाग अर्द्धक्षं ।१॥०। मध्यरथ प्रहअंन्यसनं ।६। उपरित सुनीएत। वदन्ति सप्तसुनी। विस्वकर्मा प्रसाद। (६४ पृः)

The $\bar{a}sana$ or ground-plan should consist of 32 bhägas. From kanika to kanika, (the length) should be divided into 32 parts. The kanyāsa should be 3; the anuratha 3, the pariratha 5, the uparatha $1^{1/2}$, the madhyaratha 9. (Here the total length of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ paga is given, instead of that of its half as in the previous examples.)

7. CHITRAKUTA:

(क) चित्रकुट भाग १६ स्थक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ (१४८ प्रः) चित्रकुट भाग १६ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखघाट २ कनिकरे सिखर वसिब ३२ चारि सिखर छेखाए ३२ अनुरथे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चिबिस सिखर २४ राहारे दुइ सिखर छेखाए आठ सिखर ८ (१४६-६० प्टः)

The Chitrakuṭa should consist of $19 \ bh\bar{a}gas$, $9 \ rathakas$, $20 \ bhumis$. It should have $64 \ sikharas$ and its $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}ṭa$ should be $2 \ \bar{a}n$. In the $kanika \ paga$, there should be $32 \ sikharas$, at the rate of $4 \ in$ each. In the anuratha, there should be 24, at the rate of $3 \ in$ each; while in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ there should be 8, at the rate of $2 \ in$ each (half).

8. Drabibana:

- (ख) द्रबीबान भा ३२ रथक भा ६ सिखर २४ रेख उआघाट ३ (रथक) ४॥०-१॥०-४-२-३ (१८५ पृः)
- (ग) प्रविद्यान ३२ गथक ६ सिखर २४ रेखडआघाट ३ (रथक) ४॥०-१॥०-४-६-३ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१) (६४,१८४ प्रः)

The Drabibāna consists of 32 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 24 sikharas. Its rekhagunāghāṭa is 3 ān. The pagas should be in the ratio of $4^{1}/_{2}$ - $1^{1}/_{2}$ -5-6-3, their projection being 2-1- $1/_{2}$ - $1/_{4}$ (?) ān.

8. GARURA:

(क) गरुड़ भाग ३६ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ पद्म-पिष्ठ (रथक) ४-१॥०-४-१॥०-४ मेलाण ॥०-॥०-४-॥० (११२ पृ:)

गरुड़ भाग ३६ स्थक न ६ शिखर च उसिठ ६४ भूमिए २० रेखगुणाघाठ अढ़ाइ आंगुल २॥० (१३३ पृः)

गरुड़ भाग ३६ रथक न ६ सिखर चउ २४ (६४१) भूमि २० रेखगुणाघाट २॥ (पदा) पिष्ठ ॥ राहाजाक भाग १० दुइ अनुराहाजाक भाग ३ दुइ अनुरथजाक भाग १० दुइ परिरथजाक भाग ३ दुइ कणिकजाक भाग १० अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चिंबिस २४ छतिसि कणरे सिखर। छतिसि सिखर ३६ चारि राहा मध्यरे चारि सिखर ४ गाए सिखर च उसिठ ६४ गरुड़ भाग समापत (रथक) ६-१॥०-६-१॥०-६ (मेलाण) ×-१-१-॥० (१७०-१ प्रः)

(रथक) ६-१॥०-६-१॥०-६ (मेलाण) १॥०-१-॥०-॥० गरुड भाग ३२ रथक न ६ सिखर च उसिठ ६४। भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ पद्मपिष्ठ राहा-जाक भाग १० दुइ अनुगहा भाग ३ दुइ अनुग्ध भाग १० दुइ परिरथ भाग ३ दुइ कनिक भाग १० सिखर जिह वसिब जानिमा कनिकरे मुण्डि पा ६ आठ पासकु मुण्डी चारिसि ४० अनुरथरे सिखर ३ आठ पासकु चिविस २४ गाए सिखर मुण्डि ६४ (१७४-६ प्रः)

The Garura consists of 36 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 9 rafhakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis. It is set upon the Padma pisfa and its $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}fa$ is 3 or $2^{1/2}$ an.

The rathakas are in the ratio of $5-1^{1}/_{2}-5-1^{1}/_{2}-5$, the projections being $3/_{4}-3/_{4}-x-1/_{2}$ or $x-1-1-1/_{2}$ or $1^{1}/_{2}-1-3/_{4}-1/_{2}$ an.

At the corners, there should be 36 sikharas. In the anuratha, there should be 24, at the rate of 8 in each, and in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ there should be 4; thus making a total of 64 sikharas.

9. INDRA:

- (ख) ईंन्द्र भा २० रथक भा ६ सिखर भा २४ रेखगुणिघाट भा २॥० (रथक) ३-२॥०-२॥,-२-२ (मेळाण) १-॥० -।०-४ (१८३ पृ:)
- (छ) इत्यलाग भाग २० भ्थक ६ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघट ० २॥ (६२ ए:)(रथक) ३-१॥०-२-२ (मेलाण) २-॥०-॥० (वा २-२-॥०-४)

The Indra consists of 20 bhagas, 9 rathakas, 24 sikharas. Its rekhagunaghafa is $2^{1/2}$ an. The ratio of

the rathakas is $3-1^1/2-1^1/2-2-2$ and their projections $2^{-1}/2^{-1}/2$ or $2-2^{-1}/2-x$ an.

10. Kailasa:

(क) कैलास भाग ३६ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रखगुणाघाठ ३ कुम्भ-पिष्ठ (रथक) ४-३-४-३-४ (११६,१७४ प्र:)

कैलास भाग ३६ गथक न ६ सिखर चउसिठ ६४ भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखगुणा-घाट ३ कुम्भिपिछ--(रथक) ४-३-४-३-४ (मेलाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० गहा-आक भाग ८ दुइ अनुगहाजाक भाग ६ दुइ अनुग्धजाक भाग ८ दुइ पिरग्धिजाक भाग ६ दुइ कणिकजाक भाग ८ जिंद्र सिखर विद्य नाहा जानिमा॥ निनि सिखर अनुग्धरे बसद आठ पासकु सिखर २४ किनक पासे चारि सिखर ४ लेखाए आठ पासकु बिनिस ३२ दुइ सिखर गहाके २ चारि गहारे सिखर ८ गाए चउसिठ सिखर ६४ केलास भाग समापत (रथक) १-१॥०-१-१॥०-१ (मेलाण) २ (१) १॥०-१-॥० (१७१,१७६ प्टः)

(स्थक) ४-३-४-३-४ रेखगुणा २ पद्मिपष्ट (१११ प्रः)

The Kailāsa consists of 36 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 stkharas, 20 bhumis, and is set upon the Kumbha pisṭa. The rekhagunāghāṭa is 3 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 4-3-4-3-4 and the projections, $2 \cdot 1^{1}/_{2}-1^{-3}/_{4}$ ān. According to another version, the ratio of the rathakas is $5-1^{1}/_{2}-1^{1}/_{2}-5$.

There should be three sikharas in each anuratha making a total of 24. Beside the kanika, there should be 32, at the rate of 4 in each. In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be 8; thus making the total number of sikharas 64.

(क) कैलास भाग १०४ ॥ रथक ह ॥ शिखर ६४ ॥ भूमि २० ॥ रेख-आधाटगुणाघाट २॥० । एहाकु भद्रपीठ ॥ (३८ पृः)

भद्रपिष्ट कैलास भाग १०४॥ सिखर चउसिठ ६४ रथक ६ भूमि कोड़ि २० रेखगुणाघाट २ (रथक) १२-१०-२४-१०-४ (२४१) (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-॥० किनकरे बहिब सिखर २४ अनुरथरे वसिब २४ गहा काखे सिखरे छेखाए आठ सिखर! राहा मध्यरे चारि सिखर वसइ वरण्डी अधर सिखर वहइ। (१४६ प्रः)

कैलास भाग १४८ रथक ह सिखर ६४ रेखगुणा २॥० भूमि २० (रथक) १२-१०-२५-१०-३५ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४८ एः)

The Kailāsa consists of 104 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis, and is set upon the Bhadra pisṭa. The rekhagunāghāṭa is $2^{1/2}$ or 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 12-10-25-10-35 or 12-10-25-10-4 (24?). Their projections are $2-1-^{1/2}-^{1/4}$ or $2-1-^{3/4}-^{1/2}$ ān.

It shall bear 24 sikharas in the kanika, 24 in the anuratha, 8 at the sides of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, 4 in the middle of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$. The last 4 should start from the middle of the baranda (i. e. from a point below the commencement of the gandi.)

There is another incomplete specification for the Kailāsa, as given below.

(ख) अथ कैलास भाग ४६ स्थक भाग ६ सिखर भाग ४० रेख उ घाठ भाग ३॥० (७८ पृ:)

Now, the Kailāsa consists of 49 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 9 rathakas, 40 sikharas, and its $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}fa$ is $3^{1/2}$ an.

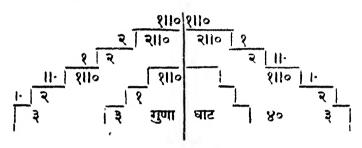
कैलास भाग ४८। कैलास भाग छछिदुक्षिवसित । कोणे कोणे वर्षकारयेत । कीलास वसुभागेन । अनुस्थ तद्धं ।४। परिस्थ नेत्र झासन ।३। उपस्स्थो वाणभागेन ।६। कुटिक चुळ खिद्दन्ति । मध्ये स्थ वाणद्वयं ।६। कैलासभाग स्थापन । (६२ प्रः)

The Kailasa consists of 48 bhagas.....the kanyasa is equal to 8, the anuratha haif of that, the paritatha equal

to 3, the uparatha 5.....the madhyaratha 19 (This however makes the total 50 instead of 48).

11. KSHETRABHUSANA:

(छ) क्षन्तभूसण भाग २२ रथक सिखर ३२ कुम्भ कनिक कणरे दस भाग १० भूँ ६ १० चारि कणे ४० रथक ६



The Kshetrabhusana consists of 22 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 32 sikharas. At the corner of the kanika, there should be kumbhās. In ten bhumis, therefore, there should altogether be 40 kumbhas.

From the accompanying figure we find that the proportion of the rathakas should be $2^{1/2}-2-1^{1/2}-2-3$ and their projections $1^{1/2}-1-1/2-1/4$ an.

This temple presents a very interesting feature. It will be noticed from the ground-plan that the side of the garbha has also been indented, instead of being kept plain. Moreover, kumbhas have been set at the corner of each bhumi in the kanika paga. Now, we do not find a single instance of this type in Orissa itself. But the temples of Udaipur, Jaipur (Amber), Ujjain and other places in Western and North-western India have this feature as one of their prevailing characteristics.

12. Maha Meru:

(क) माहामेरु भाग शये वार भाग ११२। रथक ह। ६ कोण होइब छितश कोण ३६। शिखर चडपिंठ ६४। शिखर वहिब।। कणकुट अनुरथ-कुट राहाकुट अनुराहाकुट।३६। ३६ कुट ३६। ३६ शिखर वहिब। अनुरथरे तिनि शिखर नेखाए वहिब। चारि राहारे चारि शिखर होइब। गभि हाथकु उच्च होइब ६ हाथ (३४ छः)

महामेरु भाग ११२ रथक ६ सिखर १०८ भूमि को २० रेखआघाटगुणाघाट १ (रथक) २४-३-७-६-२५ (मेळाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४८ एः)

माहामेर भाग स ११२ रथक न ६ सिखर चउसिंठ ६४ भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखघाठ १ पद्मापिष्ठ (रथक) २४-३-७-६-२५ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० गहा करिब भाग ४८ दुइ अनुगहा भा ६ दुइ अनुगथ भा १८ दुइ परिश्य करिब भाग ६० गाए सएवार भाग ११२। सिखरमान जिह विस्व ता जानिमा। कनक आठ पासे चारि मुण्डी छेखाए वितिस मुण्डी ३२ अनुरंथ आठ पासे तिनि मुण्डी नेखाए चिसस २४ बाड़ वरण सरिकि सिखर होइब छितिस कोण्छ छित्तिसिटी सिखर ३६। गहारे दुइ सिखर नेखाए खाठ सिखर ८ छितिस सिखर छाड़ि गण्डिरे सिखर बसइ चउसिंठ सिखर ६४ (१६७-८ प्टः)

The Mahā Meru consists of 112 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas. The ratio of the pagas is 24-3-7-9-25, and their projections are $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ or $2-1\frac{1}{2}-1-\frac{3}{4}$ ān. The rekhagunāghāfa should be 1 ān. and the temple should be placed upon the Padma pisfa.

At the sides of the kanika, there should be 32 sikharas at the rate of 4 sikharas in each (here the term mundt has been used in the sense of sikharas). In the anuratha, there should be 24, at the rate of 3 in each; these should start from the level of the baranda in the bara. In the raha, there should be 8 sikharas, at the rate of 2 in each.

माहामेरु भाग १०८ स्थक न सिखर ६४ खजुरिआ कुट छ ३६ गा मुण्डि सिखर १०० (मेळाण) २-१॥-१-× (१७८ प्रः)

(ख) महामेभ्र ११२ सिखर गण्डीरे वहळ ४२ गुणाघाठ ४ रथक १ (रथक) १२-१२-१०-१०-१२ (७४-६ प्रः)

भाहामेश्नृ भा ११२ स्थक न मा भा ६ सिखर सत भा १०० (रथक) १२-१०-१२-१०-१२ (१८० प्र:)

माहामेश्च भा १-२ सिखर गण्डीरे बहुई ४० उद्याघाठ ४ रथक ६ (८४ प्रः) नाहामेश्च रहोकः। प्रथन्या मेश्च्रप्रसादस्या सवश्रंग कारएत (८७ प्रः)

(छ) माहामेत्रमृ भाग स ११२ ...सिखर गण्डीरे वहक ४० रेखडआघाठ ४ स्थक ६ (२७ प्रः)

(रथक) १२-१२-१४-१०-× (मेलाण) १॥०-१-॥०-॥० (३७ प्रः)

माहामेश्च भाग ११२ सिखर गण्डीरे बहइ ४० रेखलभाघाठ ४ रथक १ (२२४ एः)

According to another version, the Mahā Meru consists of 112 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas and 36 khajuriyā kuṭas, making a total of 100 mundis and sikharas. The ratio of the rathakas is 12-12-10-10-12, while the projections are $1^{1/2}-1-3^{1/4}-1/2$ an. The rekhagunāghāṭa is 4 ān. (4 and give the number of sikharas as 40.)

13. Mandara:

(क) मन्दर भाग ६४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणाचाट २॥० सिंघ-पिष्ठ (रथक) १२-३-४-३-६ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४६ पृः)

मन्दर भाग चउसिंठ सिखर चउसिंठ ६४ भूमि को २० रेखआघाठ गुणाघाठ २ रयक ६ सिंघपिष्ठ आठ कणरे सिखर वसिंग चित्रिस २४ अनुरथे सिखर वसिंग चित्रिस रेखाए चित्रिस २४ अनुराहारे सिखरे लेखाए आठ सिखर ८ राहा सिखरे लेखाए चारि सिखर गाए चउसिंठ ६४॥ (रथक) १२-३-४-३-६ (मेलाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० (१४८ ६)

मन्दर भाग छ्यालिसि ४६ । स्थक ६ । शिखर ६४ । सूमि २० । रेख आचाट दुइ दुइ पा २॥० । "प्रथम शिखर उच्च पाच्च सुइकि १६ आङ्कुल । दुतिय शिखर उच्च चारि सुँइकि १२ आङ्कुल । तृतिय शिखर उच्च तिनि सुँइकि न आङ्कुल । गाए ३६ आङ्कुल । (३६-७ एः)

The number of $bh\bar{a}gas$ in the Mandara is 64 and of rathakas 9. In one drawing of the ground-plan, the ratio of the rathakas has been given as 12-3-5-3-6, their projections being $2-1^{-1}/2^{-1/4}$ än.; while in another, it is 12-3-5-3-4, the projections being $2-1^{-1}/2-1^{-1/4}$ än. The rekhagunāghāṭa is $2^{1/2}$ ān. or 2 an. There should be 20 bhumis, i.e. 10 in the ganḍi. The temple should be set upon the Singha pisṭa.

The number of sikharas is 64. At the 8 corners, there should be 24 sikharas; in the anuratha, at the rate of 3, there should be 24; in the $anurah\bar{a}$, at the rate of 1, there should be 8; in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ there should be 4; the total number of sikharas thus being 64.

(In the gāndi), the lowermost sikhara, being equal to 5 bhumis in height, should be 15 ān. high. The second one, being equal to 4 bhumis, should be 12 ān. high. The third sikharas, being equal to 3 bhumis, should be 9 ān. high; thus making the total height of the three sikharas equal to 36, which is the same as the height of the gandi.

14. MERU:

(क) मेरुभाग १०८ रथक ह सिखर ६४ घरसअअ १२८; सूमि २० डेर कोड़िए २० रेखगुणाधाठ ३ अनुरथे सिखर ३ आठ पासकु चडीबीस सिखर २४ चारि राहारे चारि शिखर ४ कनिकरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चडीबीस सिखर २४ अनुराहारे सिखरे ठेखाए आठ ८ गाए सिखर ६४ मुण्डि जरूनरे घड़िमुण्डि विस्व ४ चारि मुण्डि वितिस जलन्तरे सएअठाइसि मुण्डि १२८ पदापिष्ठ आ १ क्कुल (रथक) ४-४-६-४-१६ (१७६ एः)

The Meru consists of 108 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis......The rekhagunāghāṭa should be 3 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 4-5-9-5-19. It should be set upon the Padma pisṭa.

In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be 4 sikharas; one in each anurāhā, making a total of 8; 3 in each kanika, making a total of 24. In the jalanfaras, in the bāra, there should be placed 128 mundis, at the rate of 4 mundis in each.

15. Nagari:

- (क) नागेरि भाग ५२ रथक ६ सिखर ४० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (शेष पृष्ठा)
- (ख) नागेरिभा ५२ रथक ६ सिखर भा ४० रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) ५-५-४-६-६ (मेलाण) २-१॥०-॥०-।⇒၂० (२०३ प्रः)
- (छ) नागेरि भाग ५२ स्थक ६ सिखर ४० रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (स्थक) ५-५-४-६-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-॥०-।० (६८ पृः)

The Nāgari consists of 52 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 40 sikharas. Its rekhaganāghāṭa is 3 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 5-5-4-6-6, and their projections are $2-1^{1}/_{2}-3/_{4}-3/_{8}$ or $2-1^{1}/_{2}-3/_{4}-1/_{4}$ ān.

16. Nisara:

(क) निसड़ भाग ३४ रथक ह सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ खुगिपष्ट (१४६ प्रः)

निसमस भा ३४ रथक न ६ सिखर चउसिठ ६४ भूमि को २० रेखघाट २। सिखर जहि वसिब ताहा जानिमा॥ कनिकरे मुण्डि वसिब ४० अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए ८ २४ गाए सिखर ६४ राहाजाक भाग १२ दुइ अनुराहाजाक भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहाजाक भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहाजाक भाग ६ दुइ अनिकजाक चारि भा ४ गाए भाग ३४ खुरपिष्ट (रथक) ६-२॥०-३॥०-२-३ (मेळाण) २-॥०-१॥०-॥०। (१६१ प्रः)

चत्रुस्रो कृतक्षेत्रे प्रसादम्ब वेवन्तना। गोरगमेकअर्द्ध उपरथोवाणभागक। परोधो रूपमोतथा। गोरथ ऋतुभागेन प्रसाद नवरथेन। निसड्भाग समापत॥ (१० प्रः)

The Nisara consists of 34 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 9 rafhakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis and is set upon the Khura pisfa. Its $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}fa$ is 2 $\bar{a}n$. In the kanika, there should be 40 sikharas; in the anurafha 24, at the rate of 3 in each; the total is thus 64. The ratio of rafhakas is $6-2^{1/2}-3^{1/2}-2-3$ and their projections are $2^{-3/4}-1^{1/2}-3/4$ $\bar{a}n$.

Or, the goratha should be $1^{1/2}$, the uparatha 5, the paritatha 1, (the goratha 6). Thus ends the specifications of the Nisara temple, which is nabaratha.

17. RATNASARA:

- (क) रक्षसार भाग ३४ रथक न ६ भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाठ २ सिखर नास्ति राहाजाक भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहा ६ दुइ अनुरथ ⊏ दुइ परिरथ भा ४ दुइ कनिक भाग १० जातिरे वैस रक्षसार भाग समापत सिंघपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३-४-२-६ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० (१७२,११७ दः)
 - (छ) रब्नसार भाग २८ रथक ६ सिखर ८० रेखगुणाघाठ ४ (६६, १८४ प्रः)

The Ratnasāra consists of 34 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 9 : rathakas, 15 bhumis, and it has no sikharas. The ratio of the rathakas is 3-3-4-2-5. (But the caste of the temple is wrongly given as Vaisya.) The projection of the pagas is $2-1^{1}/_{2}-1-^{3}/_{4}$ ān. It should be set upon the Singha pisfa.

According to another version, the Ratnasāra consists of 28 bhāgas, 9 rathakas and 80 sikharas, the rekhagunāghāṭa being 4 ān.

18. Sarbangasundara:

(क) सर्वागमुन्दर प्रसाद भाग २८ रथक ६ सिखर चउसिठ ६४ भूमि कोड़िए २० रेखगुणायाठ २ अहि सिखर वसिव ताहा जानिमा । कुटुमानके बहइ छतिस सि कणेरे छतिस सिख ३६ अनुग्थे तिनि सिखर छेखाए २४ चारि राहा चारिसि ४ गाए चउसिठ सिखर ६४ राहाजाक करिव ८ अनुग्हा करिव भा १ अनुरुष करिव भाग ४ परिश्य करिव भा १ कनिक करिब चारि भा ४ कुम्भिष्ट सुन्दरिष्ट (रथक) ४-१-५-१-५ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-॥०-४ (१६१ पृः)

श्रीवाग्यसुद्र भाग २८ गथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ सुन्दरपिष्ट (गथक) ४-१-४-१-४ (मेंठाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४७ प्रः)

The Sarbāngasundara consists of 28 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas and 20 bhumis. The rekhagunāghāta is 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 4-1-4-1-4, and their projections are $2-1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ or $2-1\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}-X$ ān. It should be set upon the Suthira pista (or according to another reading Kumbha pista).

At the 36 corners, there should be 36 kufas. There should be 3 sikharas in each anuratha paga making a total of 24, and 1 in each $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ making 4. The total number of sikharas is thus 64.

19. Speetaru:

(क) श्रीतर भाग ३२ रथक ६ भूमि २० सिखर चउसि ६४ रेखगुणा-घाठ २ राह्यजाक ब्याठ ८ दुइ अनुराह्य १ दुइ अनुरथ द १० दुइ परिरथ भाग ४ दुइ किनक भाग ८ गाए भाग वितिस ३२ जिह सिखर विसव ताह्य जानिमा चारि राह्यरे ब्यारि सिखर ४ अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर नेखाए चिवसि २४ छटरे छतिसि सिखर ३६ गाए सिखर च उसिठ ६४ भीतर भाग समापत सिंभपिष्ट (रथक) ४-॥०-४-२॥०-४ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० (१६६ पृ:)

श्रीतरु भाग ३२ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० रेखगुणा २ (रथक) ४-॥०-४-२॥०-४ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-।० (१४१-ए:)

The Sreetaru consists of 32 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 20 bhumis, and 64 sikharas. The rekaguṇāghāṭa is 2 ān. It should be set upon the Singha pisṭa. The ratio of the rathakas is $4^{-1}/2^{-5}-2^{1}/2-4$, their projections being $2^{-1}/2^{-1}/4$ or $2^{-1}/2^{-1}/4$ ān. Of sikharas, there should be 4 in the rāhā, 24 in the anuratha, at the rate of 3 in each; 36 at the kuṭas. Thus ends the specification of the Sreetaru temple.

Saptaratha Temples

20. Astasri:

- (ख) अष्टश्री भाग २७ स्थक भा ७ सिखर भा ३४ रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (स्थक) ३-३॥०-२-४ (मेलाण) २-१-४ (१८४ पृः)
- (छ) अर्थ्नभी भाग २७ रथक ७ सिखर ६४ रेखराणाघाठ ३ (रथक) ३-×-२-३ (मेलाण) २-१-॥० (७१ पृ:)

अष्टश्ची भाग २७ गथक ७ सिखर × रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (गथक) ३-३-२-३ (मेलाण) २-१-॥० (१८१ पृः)

The Astasri consists of 27 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 64 (?) sikharas. The rekhaguṇāghātā is 3 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is $3-3^{1}/2-2-5$, their projections being $2-1-^{1}/_{2}$ ān.

21. BIRATI:

(क) विराटि भाग २२ रथक ७ सिखर नास्ति (रथक) ३-३-२-३ (मेखण) २-१-॥० (रोष प्रष्टा)

- (स) विराटि भा २२ रथक ७ सिखर नास्ति (२०४ प्टः)
- (छ) वैराटि भाग २२ रथक ७ सिखर नास्ति (६८, १८२,१८३ पृः)

The Birati consists of 22 bhagas, 7 rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the following ratio 3-3-2-3, and their projections are 2-1-1/2 an.

22. CHITRAKUTA:

- (छ) चित्रकूट भाग १८ रथक ३ ३ गण्डीरे सिखर नती (रथक) २-२-१-४ (मेळाण) १-×-॥० (१) रेखगुणाघाठ ३॥० (४४ पृः)
- (क) चत्रुस्ते शुद्धक्षेत्रे ॥ ११ । वसुरामे विभक्तिते । कोणसेव रसासेन । ६। यम्भभातमेकभागेन । देवअंसे कणिका भवेत् । प्रसाद चित्रकृट । प्रासाद सप्तिभ-रथ चित्रकुट भाग समापत । श्री । श्री (६६ प्रः)

The Chitrakuṭa temple consists of $18 \ bh\bar{a}gas$. It has no sikharas in the ganḍi. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is $3^{1/2}$ ān. The ratio of rathakas is 2-2-1-4, their projections being $(2)-1^{-1/2}$ ān.

23. Chhatribhusana: (Kshetrabhusana?)

(स्त) छत्रीभूषण भार रथक भा७ सिखर भा३२ कटतरे पुस्कर कनीक-पासे कुम्भ अलत्रेणी पुस्कर ४० आठ पासे सिखर १६० (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-१-१॥० (मेळाण) १-॥०-× (१८३ पृः)

The Chhatribhusana consists of (11) bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas.....At the edge of the kanika paga, there should be kumbhas......The ratio of rathakas is $1^{1}/_{2}-1^{1}/_{2}-1-1^{1}/_{2}$ and their projections are $1^{-1}/_{2}-x$ an. (The fact that this temple has kumbhas in the kanika paga like the nabaratha Kshetrabhusana temple leads us to suppose that the name Chhatribhusana is a corruption of the word Kshetrabhusana.)

24. Duipadma:

(क) दुइ पद्म भाग ८ स्थक सा ७ सिखर ३२ भूमि १४ रेखगुणाघाट २ पद्मपिठ (रथक) १-॥०-१-१।० (मेलाण) २-१-॥० (१३८ प्रः)

The Duipadma temple consists of 8 bhagas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas and 15 bhumis. It should be set upon the Padma pista. Its rekhagunaghata is 2 an. The ratio of rathakas is $1^{-3}/4^{-1}$ - $1^{1}/4$, their projections being $2^{-1}/2$ an.

25. GARURA:

(ख) गञ्च भा भाग ३४ रथक सिखर ८० रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (स्थक) ६-६-३-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (१८६ प्रः)

The Garura consists of 34 $bh\bar{v}gas$, 80 sikharas and (7) rathakas. The $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}fa$ is 3 $\bar{a}n$. The ratio of rathakas is 5-5-3-4 and their projections are 2-1- $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n$.

26. KAILASA:

- (ख) कैंडास भा ४८ स्थक भा ७ सिखर भा १०० रेखगुणिघाठ ४ (१८५ प्रः)
- (छ) कइलास भाग ४८ रथक ७ सिखर १०० रेखगुणाघाठ ४ (रथक) ४-३-६-१० (मेलाण) २-× (६६ प्रः)

केलास भाग ४८ स्थक ७ सिखर १३ रेखगुणाघाठ ४ (स्थक) ५-३-६-१० (१८४ ६:)

The Kailāsa temple consists of 48 bhāgas, 7 rathakas and 100 sikharas. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 4 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is 5-3-6-10, their projections being 2-x-x ān.

27. Kalpataru:

(ख) करूपतत्रमृ भा ६० रथक भा ७ सिखर भा ३२ रेखगुणिघाठ ३ (रथक) १०-५-५-१० (१८५ प्रः) (छ) कल्पतभृ भाग ६० रथक ७ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणाघाठ ३० (१) (रथक) १०-४-४-२० (१८४ पूः)

कलपतम् भा ६० रथक ७ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणाघाठ ३ (रथक) १०-४-४-१० (१८४ प्रः)

The Kalpataru consists of 60 bhagas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas. The rekhagunaghafa is 3 an. The ratio of the rathakas is 10-5-5-10.

28. KANIHASTHA:

(छ) कनिहष्ठ भाग २८ स्थक ७ .णीर कुट करिब सिखर अठ २८ (स्थक) ३-४-३-४ (मेलाण) २-१-॥० रेखगणाघाठ ⋅४ (४६ पृः)

The Kanihastha consists of 28 $bh\bar{a}gas$ and 7 rathakas. The number of sikharas is 28, the $rekhagun\bar{a}gh\bar{a}fa$, 4 $\bar{a}n$. The rathakas are in the following ratio 3-4-3-4, their projections being 2-1-1/2 $\bar{a}n$.

29. Kshetrabhusana (See also Chhatribhusana):

(क) चत्रुस्ने कृतक्षेते। पञ्चदश भाग कास्यित। गोरथ द्विभागेण। अकासे उपरथो स्तित। अनुरथ पञ्चदसभागन्तु।

अष्टादश कोणपिण्डका। क्रमाधिघट कारियेत ॥४॥ भूमिका क्रमात स्रव ॥ कामन अनुरथसैव ॥ चतुर्भिकोणानि शोभित । प्रासाद क्षेत्रिभूपणनाम ॥ सप्त-भिरथ संयुत । क्षत्रीभूषण प्रसाद समापत ॥ श्री ॥ श्री ॥ ४४ ॥ (८६-८७ एः)

प्रसादसप्तिम रथो शिखराधि स्रवोसित ।। भूमिकाक्रमाति ।। तैतुम्भो पुसंकणि ।। करत्त वैषम्वधन ।। क्षत्रिभूषणप्रसाद समापत ।। श्री ।। (६३-४ पृ:)

(ख) प्रसाद क्षेत्रेभूसण भाग २२ रथ ७ ऋतुविधि १६ ऋतक्षेत्रे गोरथ ऋतु ६ भागेन अनुरथो मेक अर्ध च ।। परिरथो ततत्त्वेव । कोणवन्ध वितीक्षतो । (१६२ पुः) The Kshetrabhusana consists of 22 bhagas, 7 rathakas. The goratha is formed by 6 bhagas, the anuratha by $1^{1/2}$, the pariratha is (equal to it),.....

30. Kritidushana:

(क) कृतिदुषणभाग २५ रथक ७ सिखर ३२ भूमि ६ रेखगुणाघाट २ खुरपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३॥०-२॥०-३ (मेळाण) १-॥०-।० (१४२ पृः)

कितिदुषण भाग २६ रथक ७ सिखर व ३२ भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाट २ खुर-पिष्ट (रथक) २७ (१) ३॥०-२॥०-३ (मेलाण) १।०-१-॥०। गहाजाक भाग सा ७ दुइ अनुराहा भाग ७ दुइ अनुरथ भा ६ दुइ कणिक ६ जिति सिखर वसित्र ताहा जानिमा अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर लेखाए च उतिसि २४ चारि राहांगे चारि सिखर ४ (१६६ प्रः)

The Kritidushana consists of 25 bhāga 7 rathokas, 39 sikharas, 19 bhumis and is set upon the Khura pista. The rekhaguṇāghātā is 2 ān. The ratio of the rathakas is $3^{1/2}-3^{1/2}-2^{1/2}-3$, their projections being $1^{-1/2}-1/4$ or $1^{1/2}-1^{-1/2}$ ān. There should be 24 sikharas in the anuratha paga and 4 (8?) in the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$.

31. Laghumandara:

(छ) छघुमन्दर भाग २६ रथक ७ सिखर १६ (रथक) ३-३-३-४ (६६,१८४ प्रः)

The Laghumandara consists of 26 bhagas, 7 rathakas, the ratio of its rathakas being 3-3-3-4.

32. Mandara:

(स्त) मन्दर भा २६ रथक भा ७ सिस्तर १६ रेखडआघाठ ४ (ग्धक) १-३-३-४ (७६ प्रः) मन्दर २६ रथक ७ सिखर सो १६ छ रेखडमाघाठ ४ (रथक) ३-३-३-४ (८४ प्रः)

मन्दरभाग पष्ठविसतीं। कैलास चतुचहारि।४। लेत्र परिरथो भवे।३। मनुरथ तत सामान्य।३। मध्यरथो परिमाणे। रसभागेन कारये।६। रथमध्ये कुटआुसनि। सप्तरथ कारयेत। (६२,१८० प्रः)

(छ) मन्दर भाग ३६ रथक ७ सिखर १६ रेख उआघाट ४ (२२४ प्ः)

The Mandara consists of 26 bhāgas, 7 rafhakas and 16 sikharas. The rekhaguṇāghāfa is 4 ān. The ratio of the cathakas is 3-3-3-4.

33. Mahadravira:

(क) महाद्रविड़ा भाग २८ स्थक सा ७ सिग्वर वितिस ३० भूमि बोणिसि १६ रेखगुणाघाठ २ पिकंघिषिष्ठ (रथक) ४-३-३-४ (मेळाण) १-॥०-॥० राहा (जाक आ) ठ भाग ८ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहा भाग ६ दुइ किनक भाग ८ कण खर्जुास्या कुटरे वरण उपरे सिखरे छेखाए आठा २८ चारि राहारे चारि शिखर ४ गाए वितिस ३२ (१६८ पृ:)

The Mahādravirā consists of 28 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas and 19 bhumis. It should be set upon the Parijāngha pisfa. Its rakhaguṇāgṇāfa is 2 ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of 4-3-3-4, their projections being $1^{-3}/4^{-1}/2$ ān. At the corners, on the khajuriyā kuṭas, set upon the baranṭa, there should be 28 sikharas. There should also be 4 on the rāhā, thus making a total of 32 sikharas.

34. Mulasreebachha:

(क) मूलश्रीवछ भाग २४ गथक सा ७ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणाघाट २ सिंघपिष्ट (रथक) ३॥०-३॥०-१-४ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (१४५ प्रः) भूरुश्रवत्र भाग २४ रथक ७ सिखर वितिस ३२ रेख्युणावाट २ गहाजाक भाग ७ दुइ अनुरथ ७ दुइ अनुगहा २ दुइ कणिक भाग ८ गा भाग वितिस २४ सिहिपष्ट (रथक) ३।०-३।।०-१-४ (मेठाण ०२-१-२ अनुग्थरे चानि सिकार ४ आठ चडक वितिस ३२ मुरुस्रीवध्न समापत (१६३ ष्टः)

(स) मूलस्त्रीबछ ३४ रथक सर्वदा ७ सिखरे पुणीघाट ३५० (८४ प्र:)

The Mulasreebuchha consists of 24 bhūgas, 7 rathakas and 32 sikharas. Its rekhagunāghāṭa is 2 ān. It should be set upon the Singha pisṭa. There should be 4 sikharas in each anuratha, making a total of 32 sikharas. The rathakas are in the following ratio $3^{1/2}-3^{1/2}-1-4$, their projections being 2-1-1 or $2-1-^{1/2}$ ān.

35. Nandibardhana:

(छ) निन्दिवर्धन भाग १७ रथक ७ ६ सिखर सु (१) मि १०७ (१०० १) सिखर ३६ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-६ (मेलाण) २-१-१ (१८२१ प्रः)

नन्दिविरिधन भाग १० रथक ७ सिखर सुमी (१) १०० सिस्वर ३२ (रथक) ३-३॥०-२-४ (१६ पृ:)

निषत्रधन भाग १० स्थक ६ सिखर मुण्डि १०० सिखर ३२ (स्थक) ३-३॥०-२-६ (मेलाण) ×-१-॥० (७० पृः)

The Nandibardhana consists of 17 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 32 sikharas, 100 mundis. Its rathakas are in the ratio of $3-3^{1}/2-2-5$, their projections being $2-1-^{1}/2$ an.

36. Purnasala:

(क) पुर्णसाल भाग १६ रथक ७ सिखर ३२ भूमि १८ रेखगुण २ (रथक) ३-१॥०-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० वेदिपष्ट (१४६-४ ७)

पुर्णसाला (नष्ट) रथक सात ७ सिखर वित्तिस ३२ भूमि अठर १८ रेन्यगुणा घाठ २ वेदिपिष्ट (रथक) ३-१॥०-१॥०-२ (मेलाण) १॥०-१-४ अनुरथे सिखर

वसिव तिनि सिखर छेखाए २४ राहारे सिखरे छेखाए चारि राहारे आठ सिखर ८ राहाआफ करिव भाग ६ दुइ अनुराहा जाक हेव ३ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ३ दुइ कनिक भा ४ गाए भा १६ (१६२ पृः)

श्रृतुविधि कृते क्षेत्रे। नेत्रा अंसे गोरथ ३। रा। भाग साअरधोनो १॥०॥ उपर अनुरथ तद्य भवं तत्र भाकोण वन्ध। सात प्रसादसम्बेवन्तना। पूर्णसाल स्रविकाम विजयदः यजश्री बैस्य विवर्द्धन। क्रयाविष्ट पुरेन्तित। श्री। (१४ प्रः)

(छ) पूर्णशाला भाग १६ रथक ७ रेखगुणाघाट ३।:० गण्डिर सिखर ८० सनुरथरे भूइँ ∵ने मिसरे १० (रथक) ३-१।।०-१।।०-२ न भागे कटाइव । (४४,१६४ प्रः)

The Purnasālā consists of 16 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 18 bhumis and 32 sikharas. It should be set upon the Bedi pista. Its rekhaguṇāghāta is 2 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ ān. There should be 24 sikharas in the anuratha and 8 in the tāhā pagas.

37. RATNASARA:

(क) रब्नसार भाग २८ रथक सात ७ सिखर नास्ति भूमि २० गुणाघाट २ ए प्रसाद नपुंसक राहाजाक भाग ८ दुइ अनुराहा भाग ६ दुइ अनुरथ ८ दुइ कनिक भाग ६ गाए भाग अ २८ रब्नसार भाग समापत (रथक) ४-३-४-३ (मेळाण) २-१-॥० (१४३, १६४ प्रः)

The Ratnasāra consists of 28 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, 20 bhumis. It has no sikharas and, as such, is a hermaphrodite. The rathakas are in the ratio of 4-3-4-3, their projections being 2-1-1/2 ān.

38. Sarbangasundara:

(छ) सर्वोक्स्युन्दर भाग ४४ रथक ७ सिखर ६४ (६४, १८४ पृ:)

The Sarbangasundara consists of 54 bhagas, 7 rathakas and has 64 sikharas.

39. Subarnakuta:

(ন্ত) सवर्णकुट भाग २२ गथक ७ (৮७, २१४ प्रः)

सुवर्णकुट भाग २० रथक ७ (रथक) २॥० (१)-२॥०-२-३ (मेलाण) २-१-१-॥० (१) (४७ पृ:)

सुवन्तुकुट भाग २० स्थक स ७ (स्थक) २॥०-२॥०-२-३ (मेलाण) १-१-॥० अथवा २-१-॥० (६१ पू:)

सुवर्णकुट भाग २७ स्थक स ७ (स्थक) २॥०-२॥०-२-३ कुट आघाट ३॥० सिखर ३२ (१६३ पृ:)

The Subarnakuta consists of 20 bhāgas, 7 rathakas and 32 sikharas. The rekhaguṇāghāṭa is $3^{1/2}$ ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of $2^{1/2}-2^{1/2}-2-3$, their projections being $2-1-^{1/2}$ ān.

40. SRIBATSA:

(ন্ত) श्रीवक्षभाग २४ रथक ७ रेखगुणाघट ०३ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-॥ (६४, ८४ ए:)

The Sribatsa consists of 24 bhagas and 7 rathakas. The rekhagunaghafa is 3 an......

41. SREETARU:

(छ) श्रन्तक्षृ भाग २६ रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति (रथक) ३-४-१-४ (६४ प्रः) श्रीतक्षृ भाग २६ रथक ६ सिखर मुण्डि (रथक) ३-३-३-४ (१८५ प्रः)

The Sreetaru consists of 26 bhāgas, 9 (7?) rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the ratio of 3-3-3-4.

42. TRIPATI:

(ख) तीपाटी भा १८ रथक भा ७ सिखर भा २० खयुरिया कुट (१८२ पृः)

The Tripāţi consists of 18 bhāgas, 7 rathakas, and has 20 sikharas.

Pancharatha Temples

43. Варавні:

(क) बड़ीम भाग १० रथक पा १ सिखर २४ मुण्डी आठ ८ राहाके दुइमुण्डी नेखाए चारि राहाकु आठ मुण्डी ८ अनुरथरे ति — ३ सिखर गाए चिबिस सिखर अलाभद्र ४ ए वरण चपरे बहइ ॥ मुण्डि चारिटा ४ राहाजाक भाग ४ दुइ अनुरथ ३ दुइ किनक ति ३ गाए भाग १० (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० (मेलाण) १-॥० (१६६ प्रः)

वड़िभ भाग १० रथक पाञ्च ६ सिखर ३२ अनला मेद ४ भूमि पा ६ परिजंघिपष्ट (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० पिड़ा करिव सिखर वसिव (१०८ पृ:) (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० (मेळाण) १॥०-॥० परिजङ्गपिष्ट (१३६ पृ:)

वड़िम माग १० रथक पा ६ सिखर मुण्डि ३२ अनलाभोदो ४ भूमि पा ६ परिजंघिष्ट (रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० अनुरथ सिखर ३ राहापासे सिखर दुइ सिखर नेस्र ८ (१७७ प्रः)

The Barabhi consists of 10 $bh\bar{a}gas$, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas, 8 mundis, (evidently on the $b\bar{a}gas$). It should be set upon the Parijangha pisfa. There should be 5 bhumis (in the gandi). The rathakas should be in the ratio of $2-1^{1}/2-1^{1}/2$, their projections being $1^{1}/2-3/4$ an......

44. BIMANA:

(क) विवान भाग १० स्थक प ६ भूमि १८ सिखर २४ रेखगुणा ३ कूर्मपिष्ट (स्थक) ३-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (१४० प्रः)

विमान भाग १० रथक पाञ्च ४ भूमि छउर १८ सिखर चिति २४ रेख आघाट गुणाघाट ३ क्रुमपिष्ट ॥ पिड़ा पोटल काण्ठि कणरे कोड़िए सिखर २० राहारे चारि सिखर ४ गाए सिखर २४ - राहाआक तिनि भाग ३ अनुथजाक देढ़भाग नेखाए तिनि भाग ३ दुई किनक दुई भागे ५ विमान भाग समापत ॥ (रथक) ३-१॥०-२ (मेळाण १९८८-१ १८४ प्रः (From the text it is not possible to determine with certainty if the present temple is of the Rekha or Bhadra type. In support of the former, we get the mention of rekhaguṇā-ghāṭa as a distinctive proof. But when it is said in connection with the disposition of the sikharas, that 20 sikharas should be placed at the "corners of the kānṭi between the poṭalas, which consist of piṭhās," our position becomes doubtful, as this might be taken as an equally conclusive proof of the temple being of the Bhadra type. We have therefore translated the text just as it stands).

The Bimāna consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 18 bhumis, 24 sikharas. It should be set upon the Kurma pista. Its rekhaguṇāghāta is 3 ān. 20 sikharas should be set at the corners of the kānti separating the potalas, which consist of pirhās. In the rāhā there should be 4 sikharas, making the total number of sikharas 24. The rathakas are in the following ratio $3-1^{1/2}-2$, their projections being 2-1 ān.

45. Brishave .

(क) वृषभ भाग १२ रथक पा ५ भूमि १४ सिखर चिबसि २४ रेखगुणाघाट २ (१४० पृः)

वृषभ भाग १२ रथक पा ६ भूमि चउद १४ सिखर चउनिस २४ रेखगुणाघाट दु २ अनुग्थरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चउनिसि सिखर २४ प्रभहाथकु उच पाश्व हाथ ६ '''वाड़ए का जांचे कळस नास्ति वृषभ भाग समापत सुन्दरपिष्ठ (रथक) २-२-२ (मेळाण) १॥०-॥० (११६ प्रः)

चतृस्त्रे कृतिक्षेत्रं आदित भाग विभक्तिते पश्चिभिग्य सयुकतः। समभागेन कृपितअ । वृषद्व प्रसादसमापत ।०। श्री ।०। (१७ पृः)

(ख) वृसम भा १२ रथक ६ सिखर ३२ रेखगुणिघाठ भा ४ (रथक) २-२-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (१८० प्रः)

वृषभ भा ५। चतुरस्ते कृत क्षेत्रे अकृभागे विवितिनि ।१२। कैन्यास वेनि भागेन ।। अनुरथो पुष्टभागस्तथा । तद्गुण मध्यरथो । किलात वेदभागेन ।४। वृषभ वक्षआसनय ४। (६३ पृः)

The Brishava consists of 12 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 (or 32) sikharas. Its rekhaguṇāghaṭā is 2 (or 4) ān. It should be set upon the Sundara pisṭa. The rathakas are in the ratio of 2-2-2, their projections are 2-1 or $1^3/4^{-3}/4$ ān. If the length of the garbha be 1 cubit, the height of the temple should be 5 cubits.

46. Drabibana:

(क) द्रविवान भाग २४ रथक पा ६ सिखर च२४ उसि भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाठ २ (रथक) ४-४-४ (मेलाण) २-२ सुधिर फिट (१३६ प्रः)

द्रविवान भाग -४ रथक पा ६ सिखर २४ भूमि १६ रेखगुणाघाट ३ कणिपिष्ट जाति स्वेस ।। राहाजाक भाग ८ दुइ अनुरथ भाग ८ दुइ कनिक दस आङ्कुल च उद सुथा ।।।⇒) अनुरथे तिनि सिखर नेखाए चिबसि सिखर २४ (रथक) ४-४-४ (मेलाण) १-॥० (१६६ पृः)

The Drabibāna consists of 24 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas and 16 bhumis. It should be set upon the Kaņi pisṭa. It is Vaisya by caste. The rathakas are in the ratio of 4-4-4, their projections being 1-3/4 ān. There should be 3 sikharas in each anuratha making a total of 24 sikharas.

47. Duipadma:

(क) चत्रुस्रे कृति क्षेत्रे॥ वसुभागे विभर्जित । गोरथमेकभागेन । मेकसर्द्धं सनुरथ भवेत् । कणिक मेक अर्द्धस्यात् । प्रसाद दुपद्य कारिएत । दुइपद्य प्रसाद समापत । (६७ प्रः) दुइ पद्म भाग ८ रथक पा ५ सिखर २४ भूमि १८ रेखगुणा ३ (ग्थक) १-१॥०-१॥० (११० प्टः)

दुइ पद्म भाग आठ ८ रथक पा ५ सिखर २४ भूमि अ १८ रेखगुणा ३ अनुस्थरे तिनि सिखर छेखाए चिबसि सिखर । २४। (स्थक) १-१॥०-१॥० (मेलाग) २-१ (१७६ पृ:)

The Duipadma consists of 8 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas, 18 bhumis. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 3 ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1-1^{1/2}-1^{1/2}$, their projections being 2-1 ān.

48. Kailasa:

(छ) कळषा भाग १॥० स्थक ६ सिखर गण्डिरे ४० रेखगुणाघाट ४ अस्थ पाहो सिखर। (स्थक) १॥०-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (६८ पृः)

The Kailāsa consists of (10) bhāgas, 5 rathakas and 40 sikharas in the gandi. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is 4 ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1^{1}/_{2}$ - $1^{1}/_{2}$ -2 and their projections are 2-1 ān.

48. Khandasala

- (ख) खण्डसाल भा ११ रथक भा ५ सिखर भा २४ रेखगुणिघाट ४ (रथक) ३-२२-४ (१) (मेळाण) २-१ (२०३ प्रः)
- (छ) खण्डासाल भाग ११ स्थक ६ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघाट ३॥० (१६ पृः) खण्डासाल भाग ११ प्रिट २ स्थक ६ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाघाठ ४ वा ३॥० (स्थक) १॥०-१॥०-२ (मेलाण) २-१ (७०,१८९ पृः)

The Khandasāla consists of 11 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas. Its rekhaguṇāghāṭa is $3^{1/2}$ or 4 ān. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1^{1/2}$ - $1^{1/2}$ -2, their projections being 2-1 ān.

50. Madhya:

- (क) मध्यविभाग ११ स्थक ह शिखर नास्ति (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (शेष प्रधा)
- (छ) माठधनि भाग ए ११ रथक ह सिखर नास्ति (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (६६ प्रः) माघे विभाग ११ रथक ह सिखर नास्ति (१८२ प्रः)

The Madhya (Mādhabi?) consists of 11 bhāgas, 9 (?) rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the ratio of $1^{1/2}$ -2-2.

51. Mahabarabhi:

(क) माहाबड़िम भाग २८ स्थक पा ६ मुण्डो ३२ भूमि ६ परिजंघिष्ट (ग्थक) ६-४-६ (मेलाण) २-१ (१३६ प्टः)

माहाबड़िंभ भाग २८ रथक पा १ भूमि पा १ मुण्डी वितिस ३२ चवरस करिब भटा २८ चउरसर राहा अनुग्थ बाहार करि पकाइब अदाइ आंगुल २॥० अदाइ भाग उतारे अटाइ भाग २८ राहाजाक भाग १० दुइ अनुग्थ भाग ८ दुइ किनक भाग १० एहा प्रभहाथक उच पाञ्च हाथ १ किनकरे चारि मुण्डी ४ नेखाए वितिस मुण्डि विस्त्र ३२ अटपासे वितिस मुण्डि ३२ गाए वितिस मुण्डि ३४ (रथक) १-४-१ (मेलाण) १॥०-॥० (१६८ ए:)

The Māhābarabhi consists of 28 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 32 mundis and 5 bhumis (in the gandi). It should be set upon the Parijāngha pista. The ratio of the rathakas should be 5-4-5, their projections being 2-1 ān. If the garbha be 1 cubit long, the height of the temple should be 5 cubits. In the kanika, there should be 32 mundis at the rate of 4 mundis in each.

52. Mula Sreebachha:

(ख) मूलश्रीवछ भा ११ रथक भा ५ सिखर भाग ३२ रेखगुणिघाठ ४ (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (१८४ प्रः) The Mula Sreebacha consists of 11 bhāgas, 5 rathakas and 32 sikharas. The rekhagunāghāta is 4 an. The ratio between the different rathakas is 11/2-2-2.

53. Nanda Sreebachha:

(छ) नन्दश्रीवछ भाग १० रथक ६ मुण्डी १०० सिखर ३६ (रथक) १॥०-१॥०-२ (मेळाण) २-१ (४३ पृः)

The Nanda Sreebacha consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 100 mundis and 36 sikharas. The ratio between the rathakas is $1^{1}/_{2}$ - $1^{1}/_{2}$ -2 and their projections are 2-(1) $\bar{a}n$.

54. RATNASARA:

(छ) रज्ञसार भाग रथक ६ सिखर गण्डिरे ४० रेखगुणाचाट ४ अनुरथ पाशे वहइ ६ लेखाए ४० (१९१ प्रः)

रत्नसार दश रथक पाञ्च १ सिखर गण्डीरे ४०. रेखगुणाघाट ४ अनुरथरे सिखर बहद्द १ लेखाए ४० (२०३ प्टा)

The Ratnasāra consists of 10 bhāgas, 5 rathakas, 40 sikharas in the anuratha. The rekhaguṇāghaṭa is 4 ān. 55. Sreebachha Khandasala:

(क) श्रीवछत्वण्डमाल भाग ११ रथक पा १ सिखर च उदिसि २४ गुणा-घाट ३ राहाजाक भाग ३ दुइ अनुग्थ भाग ४ दुइ किनक भाग ४ गाए भाग खितिस २४ जहि सिखर वसिब ताहा जानिमा। अनुग्थे तिनि सिखर लेखाए चिति सिखर २४ खुरपिष्ट (रथक) १।।०-२-२ (मेलाण) २-।।०-१ (१) (१६७ पृः)

श्रीवळवण्डसाल भाग ११ रथक प ६ सिखर २४ रेखगुणाचाट ३ खुर्गपष्ट (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (मेलाण) २-१ (१४१ प्रः)

The Sreebachha Khandasāla consistis of 11 bhagas, 5 rathakas, 24 sikharas. It should be placed upon a Khura pisla. The rekhagunāghāļa is 3 ān. The ratio between the different rathakas is 11/2-2-2, their projections being 2-1 ān.

XVI. The Bhadra Temple: General Considerations.

XCI. Other names of the Bhadra temple

The Bhadra is also called the Mukhasālā (lit. the building which is placed to wards the face or front of the Rekha), or Pirhā temple on account of its gandi being composed of pirhās.

- (क) देउल गोटिए करिब। मुकुसालि जोड़िए करिब। तँहिकि पाचिरिटिए करिब। कले कि होइ ताहा जाणिमा। कोटिए कुल पर्य्यन्त स्वर्गारोहण हुअन्ति। (७६ प्रः)
- 91. Build one (Rekha) temple. Buke two mukhasālās (in front of it). Erect a wall round the whole. One should know what follows from such works. One's descendants up to the ten-millionth remove will ascend to heaven.

XCII. Gainthiala

The Rekha and Bhadra are joined to each other in a very intimate manner. The junction between the two is called the gainthiāla, which literally means a ceremonial knot tied between the garments of the bride and the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony. According to the traditional view, the Rekha being male and the Bhadra female, they should be joined to each other like man and wife in a state of sexual union. There is nothing in the silpasāstras however to support the above view.

The following passage occurs in the silpasāstras with reference to the gainshiāla.

(छ) गइठिमाल ६ माङ्गुल दुइ पा १० पछ । (१४६ प्रः)

The gainthiala is 91/2 an. set back.

- XCIII. Relation between the Rekha and the Bhadra
- (क) रेखर पिष्ट द्रिघ ३६ बांगुल ।। प्रति चालिस आंगुल ४० ॥ तहि बागे भद्रपिष्ट द्रिघ बह्मालिस आंगुल ४२ ॥ प्रति चडरालिस आङ्कुल ४४ ॥ गाए दुइ दंखर पिष्ट समुचा होइँ द्रोघ अठस्तरि आङ्कुल ७८ ॥ (१२४-६)
- a. The pista of the Rekha is 36 an. long and 40 broad. In front of that, the pista of the Bhadra is 42 an. long and 44 broad. The total length of the pistas of the two temples is therefore 78 an.
 - (क) रेखगर्भकु।। भद्रगर्भ कोड़ि २० (१३८ एः,) रेखमभ आंगुल १६ भद्रमभ होइब कोड़िए आंगुल २० (१५१,१५५ एः)
 - (ख) रेखगर्भ ६ (१६ १)। आंगुलकु भद्रर स गर्भ २० आंगुल। (२६ पूः)
 - (छ) रेखर्गाभकु भद्दर गिभ काटिए आ ४ करि (१४४ पृ:)
- b. If the garbha of the Rekha be 16 an. long, that of the Bhadra should be 20 an. long.
 - (क) रेखर बाड़ तिनि भागकु मुखशालि पीड़ा होइव।। (१२ प्रः) रेखर तिनि भाग उभ्य भदर करिव। (१६७ प्रः)
- c. The $pirh\bar{a}$ of the $mukhas\bar{a}li$ should start from a level which is three-fourths of the $b\bar{a}ra$ of the Rekha in height.

Another specification is given about the relation of the two temples in the following passages; but it has not yet been possible to find out their correct meaning.

(ख) रेखममालकु भद्रममालकु दोली (बोली ?) सपचवदन १५४ भाग करिब। रेखगर्भरे करिब वतिस भाग ३२ कबाट परिल्ञा तेईसि २३ भाग भिल- रेन्देव ३४ भाग । नवमह आठ ८ भाग करिव । खस्व सताइसि २७ भाग करिव । भद्रगभरे करिव ४० भाग । गाए १६४ सए खबन भाग । रेख-ममालकु । भद्रगमालकु बोलि दइ काठी ६ छांगुल । (२१२ प्रः)

(छ) बड़ देउल मटालभू सान देउल ३६ १।। २।।≈। (६ पृः)

बड़ देउछ उभ्य मम्हालक सान देउल छतिसि आंगुळ ३६ १। २॥ ्र) दश शरि। (१२१ ए:)

XCIV. Meaning of term 'gama'

The term $gam\bar{a}$ has been used in connection with the junction between the Rekha and the Bhadra, but the meaning of it is still obscure. The *silpins* of Lalitgiri however use the term to refer to the corbelled arch placed over the lintel; but that seems to be a wrong use of the term $gam\bar{a}$.

(क) रेखमधार भदरमधारकु गमामुख्य होई होइब क्ष ३६ आङ्कुछ। हातकु होइ आङ्कुछ गमा॥ (पृ: ३४)

मुखसाछि मघार ६ आङ्कुछ टेखाए १८ आङ्कुछ गमा २ आङ्कुछ गाए ३६ आङ्कुछ। (४० प्रः)

(छ) गमा चारि भाक्नुछ दुइ पा १०। (१४६ प्रः) गमा चडमनभाग (१६३ प्रः)

XCV. Classification of Bhadra temples

As a rule, the topmost pirhā in the gandi of a Bhadra temple is half in length to the lowermost one. If the temple be of large size, it might require a considerable number of pirhās to bring this about. An unbroken series of pirhās does not present a good appearance. In such cases, therefore, pirhās are grouped into a number of potalas,

each of which consists of 5 or more $pirh\bar{a}s$. The potalas are separated from one another by short heights of vertical wall called $k\bar{a}nfi$.

As the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ projects forward, its upper half, or part of that, is replaced by a miniature Bhadra mastaka, with the ghanfā and kalasa complete. Accordingly, in a Bhadra having one potala, there would be 4 small ghantās in the gandi besides the regular one at the top. It is therefore called panchaghantā or the one having 5 ghantās. A Bhadra having two potalas will similarly have 9 ghantās and would be called nabaghantā. A Bhadra might also be trayodasa-ghantā if it has three potalas, as in the temple of Konārak.

XVII. The Bhadra Temple Specification of different examples

XCVI. We find reference to the following Bhadra temples in the Silpasastras:

Bhadra, Mahā Bhadra, Bijayā Bhadra, Nalini Bhadra, Medinibijaya, Mahādravirā, Kesari and Kesara.

1. Bhadra:

(क) भद्रभाग हाथ १६ छांगुल प्रभक्त बाड़ वहल ८ बाड़ उच्च १६ पिड़ा उच्च पोटल ८ काण्टि №० दुतिअ पोटल वेक ॥० पा श्राहि उच्च १॥० मेलाण २ घण्टा उच्च ३ मारिव ३ वेक पाए अएला दुइ पा ॥० कपुरि ॥० कलस छ ६ पिड़ा मेलाण दुइ २ लेखाए ४॥० भूमि जाणिमा पिछ्रभूमि पाभागकु भू २ जांघ ३ बांघणा ४ ए उपरजाङ्घ ६ वरण ६ प्रथम पोटोल काण्ठी १ दुतिस पोटोल ७ वेक ३ साहि ६ घण्टा ६ काण्ठि २ छाला चा ४ एहाकु भद्रभाग बोलि ॥६३॥ भद्र भा ३४ रथक ६ सिखर ६४ भूमि २० वेदिपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३-४-३-४ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-।० (११३ प्टः)

If the garbha of the Bhadra be 16 $\overline{a}n$. in length, its walls should be 8 $\overline{a}n$. thick (i. e. each wall should be 4 $\overline{a}n$. thick, giving a total of 8 $\overline{a}n$. for the two sides). The $b\overline{a}ra$ should be 16 $\overline{a}n$. high, the $sr\overline{a}hi$ should be $1^1/2$ $\overline{a}n$. high, with a projection of 2 $\overline{a}n$. outwards. The ghanta is 3 $\overline{a}n$. high, its batter being 3 $\overline{a}n$. The beki is 1/4, amla 1/2, khapuri 1/2 and the kalasa 6 $\overline{a}n$. The projection of the pirha (from the $b\overline{a}ra$) is 2 $\overline{a}n$. on each side, i. e. 4 $\overline{a}n$, in all. Now (these are) the bhumis: pista, pabhaga 2nd. $f\overline{a}ngha$ 3rd., $b\overline{a}ndhan\overline{a}$ 4th., the upar jangha 5th.,

the baranda 6th., the first potala, the kānți, the second poțala., beki, srāhi ghanțā., kānți, amlā. This is called the specification of the Bhadra temple. (It should be set upon a Bedi pista.

The Bhadra consists of 34 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas, 20 bhumis. The rathakas are in the ratio of 3-3-4-3-4, their projections being 2-1-1/2-1/4 an.

(क) भद्रभाग ३४ रथक ६ सिखर चउसिठ ६४ भूमि कोड़िए २० वेदिपिष्ट (रथक) ३-३-४-३-४ (मेळाण) २-१॥०-१-॥० भद्ररे सिखर जिंद विसव ताहा जानिमा आग राहा मध्यरे पिड़ारे सिखरे एहि राहा दुइ कणरे दुइ सिखर गए तिनि सिखर ३ आर राहा मध्यरे सिखरे गाए सिखर गए सिखर छ ६ अनुराहा-कणे सिखरे अनुरथ कणे सिखरे परिरथ मध्यरे सिखर किनक कणे सिखर। अनुराहा अनुरथ । परिरथ सबु कउ मध्यरे सिखर बहुइ। केमन्त होइँ बसइ ता जानिमा ॥ अथम पोटोळ पाञ्च पिड़ा कळे तिनि पिड़ा वेकस्नाहिबण्टा करिव ॥ र भद्रकु (×××) पादे महिन ॥ भूमृत वा. काम अं। अर्थ वाड़पर जळन्तर ॥ कळन्तर बिससत । भद्रभाग समापत ॥ (१७३-४ प्टः)

The Bhadra consists of 34 bhāgas, 9 rathakas, 64 sikharas and 20 bhumis. The rathakas are in the ratio of 3-3-4-3-4, their projections being $2-1^1/2-1-3/4$ än. Now, we are to know where the sikharas should be disposed in the body of the Bhadra. In the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, in front, there should be a sikhara set upon the piphās. At the corners of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, there should be two sikharas making a total of three for the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$. In the other $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$, (that one on the opposite side?), there should be similarly 3 sikharas; making a total of 6 sikharas for the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}s$. At the corners of the anuratha, anurāhā and kanika, there should also be sikharas. A sikhara should be placed in the middle

of the pariratha. The anurāhā, anuratha, partratha, shauld bear sikharas in the middle. Now, we are to know how they should be disposed. If the first poṭala consist of 5 piṭhās, then the beki-srāhi-ghanṭa should be equal to 3 piṭhās in height (this is evidently with reference to the miniature piṭha-mastaka to be set in the ganḍi).

(क) (श्रीवछलण्डसाल समापत ।। एथिकि पञ्चुघण्टा भद्र करिब । जेमन्त ताहा जाणिमा ।। रेखप्रभ आंगुल १६ भद्रप्रभ होइव कोड़िए आंगुल २०) गहा अनुराहार होइव नपा २० लेखाए चारि आङ्कुल ४॥० किनक्कु किनक नम्ब होइव ३४॥० आङ्कुल दुइ पा॥ एथिकि दुइ पाटोल उश्व होइव को २० आगुल पिड़ा मेलाण अदाइ आंगुल २॥० पिड़ा डश्व अदाइ आंगुल पिड़ा मारिब अदाइ आंगुल २॥० पिड़ा डश्व २० काण्ठि देंद्र आंगुल १॥० पिड़ा डश्व सा ७ वेक उच देंद्र आंशा० श्राह उश्व २० काण्ठि देंद्र आंगुल १॥० पिड़ा उश्व ४ वेक उश्व ॥० मेलाण १ कपुरि उश्व १ (मारि)व आहि घण्टा वेक अला कपुरि होइ १४ गाए एते पद्मु आगु ४४॥० ल दुइ पा॥ पिड़ा उश्व १० काण्ठि १॥० उपर पोटोलः गाए आंगुल १८॥० कु दुइ मा॥ भूपिड़ा छाड़िव ६॥० किनक्त ४॥० अनुरथक छाड़िव तिह कथ्य दुइ आंगुल पाश्व सुता २॥॥ दुइ आंगुल पाश्वसुता २॥॥ राहारु छाड़िव । पञ्चुघण्टा न कले किनक्त जेते छिड़िव तिह अध छिड़िव अनुरथर राहारु तिह कथ्य काखमानङ्क छिड़िव॥ (१४१-२ पृः)

(Thus end the specifications of the Sribachha Khandasāla. To this should be added a panchaghanṭā Bhadra. How, that one is to know. As the garbha of the Rekha is 16 ān. long, that of the Bhadra should be 20 ān. long. Each of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ and $anur\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ should be $2^{1/4}$ ān. wide, making the total $4^{1/2}$ ān. The length from kanika to kanika should be $35^{1/2}$ ān. (in the gandi perhaps). In this temple, the two paṭalas should be 20 ān. high. The projection of

the piṛhā from the bāṛa should be $2^{1/2}$ ān.. Each piṛhā is $2^{1/2}$ ān. high and its batter is $2^{1/2}$ ān.. The kānṭi is $1^{1/2}$ ān.. The piṛhās are 7 (in number). The beki is $1^{1/2}$ ān. high, the srāhi 2, with a projection of $2^{1/2}$ ān.. The ghanṭā is 4 ān.. The beki (below the amlā) is 1/2... (the projection of the amlā is) 1 ān.. The khapuri above is 1 ān. high, with a batter of 1 ān.. The kalasa is 6 ān. high.

(In this temple) the $b\bar{a}ra$ is 18 \(\bar{a}n.\), the two pofalas 20, the $sr\bar{a}hi$, $ghanf\bar{a}$, beki, $aml\bar{a}$ and khapuri 14; the total of these items being $54^{1}/_{2}$ \(\bar{a}n.\) (In the gandi, which consists of two pofalas, it is said that) the $pirh\bar{a}s$ (constituting the first pofala) should be 10 \(\bar{a}n.\) high; the $k\bar{a}nfi$ $1^{1}/_{2}$, the upper pofala..., the sum of the two being $18^{1}/_{2}$ \(\bar{a}n.\) The $kanika\ paga$ should have a batter of $4^{1}/_{2}$ \(\bar{a}n.\), that of the anurafha being half i. e. 2 \(\bar{a}n.\)

The batter of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ should also be $2\bar{a}n$. If the temple be not made panchaghanta (i. e. if no miniature ghantas are set upon the gandi), then the batter of the anuratha should be half that of the kanika; while that of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ should be half of that of the anuratha.

(ख) (रेखगर्भ है। आंगुलकु भद्ररस गर्भ २० आंगुल।) पिड़ा भा १॥० यांच आ ३॥०। बन्धन आ १॥० उपर यांच आ ३॥० वरण आ ४॥० कनीककु कनीक हुसद आ २ आउ आ ७ पिड़ा दुइ पोटल हैव आ १० क्रुल। वेक उंच होइव आ १॥० श्रीहरि बहल होईब आ १॥०। मेलाण होइब आ २ क्रुल। श्रीहरिफी पछ होइब घाट ॥८० घण्टा उच्च होइब आ ३ क्रुल। घटा उच्च होईब ॥० वीर केदार अला बहल हेव आ १। मेलाण होइब पाञ्च पा १।०॥ अलाकु छाड़ी कपुरि विस्व आंगु १ ले। भद्रकु कलस होईब। उच्च खुरामध्य होइब आ ६॥० कनीककु कनीक होइब येते। तहिँ अर्थ होइब। उपरे पोटल कनीककु कनीक। भद्रर माग समापत। पञ्चुघट कले काखुजे कटाइव। राहाकु तेतेक **कटाइव** (२६-३० पृः)

If the garbha of the Rekha be (1) 6, then that of the Bhadra is 20. The pābhāga should be $4^{1/2}$, jāngha $3^{3/4}$, bāndhanā $1^{1/2}$, upar jāngha $3^{3/4}$, baranḍa $4^{1/2}$. From kanika to kanika the length will be (There should be) 7 piṛhās. The two poṭalas will be 10 ān. high (?). The beki is $1^{1/2}$ ān. high; the srāhi $1^{1/2}$. Its projection will be 2 ān.. The ghanṭā should be set back 5/8 ān. from the edge of the srāhi. The ghanṭā should be 3 ān. high. ; the amlā should be 1 ān. high, its projection being $1^{1/4}$ ān.. The khapuri should be set back 1 ān. from the edge of the amlā. There should be a kalasa for the Bhadra (set upon the khapuri). Its height, including that of the pāda (which is here called the khurā) should be $6^{3/4}$ ān..

The length (of the gandi from) kanika to kanika at the top of the pofala should be half the length from kanika to kanika at the base. Thus ends the specification of the Bhadra. It the temple is of the panchaghanta type then the batter of the $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ should be equal to the batter of the sides (i. e. the kanika?).

2. A detailed specification is also given for the gandi of the Bhadra as follows:

* भद्रगर्भ हात वार धाङ्कुलकु प्रथम पिद्र किनक हा ७।१२ वार धाङ्कुल । दुतोय पिद्र किनककु हा ७।४ चारि आंगुलकु। चारि सुता। मेलाण धा २॥। ≤० सुता। वहल आ ६ ङ्कुल। ॥ सुता॥ तृतीय पिड़ा किनककु। किनक हा ६।१० दस धाङ्कुल। वहल आ ४॥। ८० सुता अधे। मेलाण धा ६॥।० सुता। चतुर्थ पिडा किनककु। किनक हा ६।३ कु। दस सुता अध्ये। मेलाण धा २।० पाए॥ षष्ट पिड़ा किनककु किनक हा ६।७ पाए। वहल आ ६।१० देद सुता। मेलाण २॥ इ० सुता। सप्तम पिढ़ा कनिकक्क कनिक हा १।१ सुता। बहुक क्षा १॥ ० सुता। मेलाण क्षा २। ० सुता। अष्टम पिड़ाकु कनिक हा १।१२ आंगुल बहुल क्षा १॥ ० सुता। मेलाण क्षा २।० पाए॥ नवम पिड़ा कनिकक्क किनक हा ४।६ क्षांगुल ॥ ० सुता अधे। मेलाण क्षा २। ० दशम पिड़ा कनिककु किनक हा ४ थे दुइ आंगुला दुइ सुता। वह आ ४ सुताए। अधे॥ एकादशम पिड़ा कनिककु॥ कनिक हा ३।१३ आङ्कु अधे। वहल अ १३ सुता अधे। मेलाण क्षा ३।६ सुता। अधे। मेलाण क्षा १ वार सुता। अयोदस पिड़ा कनिककु॥ कनिक हा ३।४ दस सुता॥ वहल क्षा ३। पाश्वसुता अधे। मेलाण क्षा १ ॥ पश्चसुता अधे। मेलाण क्षा १॥० पिड़ा मुहण्टाकु वेक पछ हेव। तेर आंगुल सुता। वेक वहल हेव क्षा ४ अधे। श्रीह वहल क्षा ६ दस सुता। घण्टा महुण्टो पछ हेव। आ ४ के वहल न पा।०। (२०६-१२ पृः)

In the case of a Bhadra having a garbha equal to hata and 12 angulas in length, the first pirha, from kanika to kanika, should be 7 hatas 12 angulas long. The second pițhā should be 7 hātas 4 āngulas 4 sutās in length; its projection being 2 an. 15 su., its height being $6^{1/2}$ an.. The third pirhā is 6 hā. 10 ān., and 5 ān. 13 su. thick. The projection is $6^{3}/4$ an. $(2^{3}/4)$. The fourth pirha is 6 ha. 3 an. $10^{1/2}$ su.. Its projection is $2^{1/2}\bar{a}n$.. The sixth pirhā is 5 hā. $7^{1/4}\bar{a}n$.. It is 5 ha. $1^{1/2}$ su. in thickness, Its projection is 2 an. 11 su. The seventh pithā is 5 hā. 1 su. in length; the thickness being 4 an. 13 su. and the projection 2 an. 5 su.. The eighth pirhā is 4 hā. 12 an. long, 4 an. 13 su. thick and has a projection of $2^{1/4}$ an.. The ninth pirha is 4 ha. 6 an. 10 su. long, and has a projection of 2 an. 6 su.. The tenth pirha is 4 hā. 2 ān. 2 su. long, 1 ān. $4^{1/2}$ su. (?) thick. The eleventh pirhā is 3 hā. $13^{1/2}$ ān. long, X ān. and $13^{1/2}$ su. thick, and its projection is 2 an.. The twelfth pirha is 3 ha. 8 an. 2 su.

long, 3 an. $9^{1/2}$ su. broad and it has a projection of 1 an. 12 su.. The thirteenth $pirh\bar{a}$ is 3 ha. 4 an. 10 su., the thickness being 3 an. $5^{1/2}$ su.. The projection is $1^{1/2}$ an..

The beki should be 13 an. 1 su. (?) set back from the muhanți of the pirhā. The beki should be $4^{1/2}$ ān. The srāhi is 5 ān. 10 su. high.

2. Mahabhadra:

(क) मैधं क्षेते तदावास्तु तअकाल वेवस्तना। गोरथ गुणासेन। तत्र अर्द्धे वपरयो भवेत्। उपरयो वेद आसन। अनुरथ युग्यभागेक। कुन्तिपण्डिमिदग्री- यिक परोयो भवेत्। उपरोधो वसुभागेन तद्द्धी अनुरथ भवेत्। कोणपिण्ड एवु कृत प्रसाद महाभद्र नाम। चत्रुषिठ शिखराणि च। यसे देसे प्रसादेक राज्य सफल भवेत्। प्रसाद महाभद्र समापत। । (६० पृः)

माहाभद्र भाग प्रभ काठि आङ्कुले १६ बाड़।। पिष्ठ ६ बाड़ आङ्कुल ६॥) वेक ॥) श्रीहि उच्च २ आङ्कुल मेलाए २ए उपरे घण्टा उच्च ४ घण्टा वेक पाए अएका उच्च ॥) कपुरि उच्च ॥। मिरच ॥) कलस उच्च पा ४ ए घटणाकु बुिक किर गढ़िव ॥ राहा अनुरथ बाहार हो इब आठ आंगुल ८॥। (११२ एः)

The Mahābhadra has a garbha equal to 16 ān. in length. The pissa is 6 ān., the bāra $6^{1/2}$ (?) the beki is 3/4; the srāhi 2, with a projection of 2 ān.. On it is the ghansā 4 ān. high. The beki is 1/4; the amlā, 3/4, the khapuri 3/4 with a batter equal to 3/4 ān.. The kalasa is 5 ān. high. Get at the meaning of these specifications fully and then build (the temple). The rāhā and the anuratha should project 8 ān. (?) The goratha should be 6, the uparatha half of that (again, the uparatha is said to be equal to 4), the anuratha 2, the pariratha. . . . (It is said again that the uparatha is 4, the anuratha half of that). There should be 64 sikharas. . . .

3. Bijayabhadra:

According to () and () the Bijayābhadra should be used with the following Rekha temples, Ratnasāra, Duipadma and Mahā Meru

(क) (with refenence to Ratnasara) आगरे विजयाभद्र करिव। भद्रभाग ३४ (११५ ए:)

In front (of the Ratnasara) build the Bijayabhadra. It has 34 bhagas.

(क) (with reference to the Duipadma) विजञाभद्र करिब सेइ सप्तरथ। भद्र कले तिनि पोटल करिब। ए नारदवचन। श्री। (१३७ प्रः)

(In front of the Duipadma) build the Bijayābhadra temple, which should be of the sapfaratha type. In this Bhadra, make three pofalas (in the gandi). This is the saying of Nārada.

(छ) (रथक) १॥०-१॥॥)०-२ (मेळाण) २-० विजयभद्दर बोलि एहाकु (२१७ प्टः)

This is called the Bijayābhadra. The ratio of the rathakas is $1^{1/2}$ - $1^{3/4}$ -2 and their projections are 2-0 an..

याति रेख एहाकु विययाभदर (२२४ पृ:)

With reference to the Mahā-Meru, it is said it is of the Rekha type and with it there should be the Bijayābhadra temple.

4. Kesari (?):

It is doubtful if the following temple is of the Bhadra type; for, in connection with its details, the term rekhaguṇāghāṭa has also been used. We have therefore left the passages as they stand, without being able to come to any definite conclusion regarding its form.

(स) हाथक गर्भ। भूदरण। वरण्डी। पाटी करिव सुतारे १॥० सुता केशरि भाग॥ ऋोकः॥ सुता जेते मध्यस्थाने चतुर्दशवेतं॥ १४। देभाग अनु-स्थए।४। मध्ये च रस अंसेन।६। केशरिभाग चतुर्दृषय। १४। (६४ एः)

केसरि भा ११ गथक भा ५ गण्डि श्रीही पिड़ा सिखर भा ४० रेख उद्याघाट भा ४ यातीरे भदर सिखर भा २० उपर भा २० (रथक) १॥०-२-२ (१८१ प्रः)

(छ) केसर भाग ११ रथक १ घण्टा श्राहि पिड़ा सिखर परे बहइ ४० तल पोटलरे २७ (२२० प्रः)

The Kesari consists of 14 $bh\bar{a}gas$, the middle (rāhā?) is formed by 6 parts, the anuratha by 5 (?).....

The Kesari is formed of 11 bhāgas, 5 rathakas... the ghanṭā, srāhi, piṭhā... it will bear 40 sikharas. In the Iower poṭala, 27.....

5. Nalinibhadra:

(क) शुद्धक्षेत्रे चत्रुक्षे । १८ । अष्टादश विभर्जिते । कैनसा रसाधेन १॥०॥ अमृतुअसंकोणिपण्डका ।६। खुरकुम्भजङ्गधास्यात् अवध्या न वरण्डका उभय भार-अफिन्ति । विचित्र कर्म्नभाषित । दिपाकार सिखरे ८ । चत्रुदिक्षु समतत । प्रसाद नलनिभद्र सकतं वैष्णवि विप्रयः । नलनीभद्र सा । (६३ प्टः)

पहाकु नाराणिभद बोलि (१४६ पृ:)

नळनीभद्र पृष्ठ उभ्ब छ मागुळ ६॥ एहा खुरपिष्ट करिब। × × ×। पिष्टकु बाड़ (पछ?) होइब दुइ मागुळ २। बाड़ पामाग उभ्ब चारि माङ्गुल तिनि पा ४॥।।।। एहा पाश्वकाम करिब। खुरा करिब मुचुलि समेधे हो इ माङ्गुले छ सुता १८।। कलस करिब भागुले दुइ सुता १८।। पटा करिब वार सुता।।।।। कणि करिब वार सुता।।।।।। वसन्त करिब वार सुता।।।।।। गाए पाश्व-कमकु उभ्ब चारि आङ्गुल तिनि पा ४॥।।

तळजांच तिनि आंगुळ तिनि पा ३॥।)। एतहिँ खाखरमुण्डी करिब। बान्धण आंगुळे तिनि पा १॥।) एथि तिनि कम करिब।। वरण्डि न सुता ॥८। गाए (पाए)। नोलिन सुना पाए॥८। (ए इस कम निकर सात सुना ⊫ु निकर ॥।)।।) वसन्त न सुना पाए॥८०॥

अपरजांच तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा ३॥।। एथि पिड़ा मुण्डि करिव। वरद्व चारि आंगुल तिनि पा ४॥। उच्च। एथि दसकम कित्व। १। दसकम सिर वहल। प्रथमे वरण्डो सात सुना दुइ पा।।।१०। फेणि करिव दस सुना दुइ पा।।।१०। पटा करिव दस सुना दुइ पा।।।१०। किण करिव दस सुना दुइ पा।।।१०। नोलि किव दस सुना दुइ पा।।।१०। पटा (क)रिव दस सुना दुइ पा।।।१०। नोलि करिव दस सुना दुइ पा।।।१०। किण करिव दस सुना दुइ पा सुनारे।।।१०। नोलि करिव दस सुना दुइ पा सुनारे।।।१०। नोलि करिव दस सुना दुइ पा सुनारे।।।१०। वर्ष अठर आंगुल तिनि पा उच्च १८॥०।

गण्डि पाञ्च पिड़ाकु उथ्ब कोड़िए आंगुल २०। 'पिड़ा मेलाण दुइ आंगुल नेखाए दुइ आड़कु चारि आङ्कुल ४।१। प्रथम पिड़ा उथ्व चारि आंगुल पाए ४।०। एथि भितर काण्ठि दुइ पा। काण्ठि पुराई मारेणि मारिब चारि आङ्कुल पाए ४।०। प्रथम पिड़ाकु दुतिय पीड़ पह होइव दुइ आंगुल २। दुतिय पीड़ा उथ्ब होइब चारि आंगुल १। एथि भितर काण्ठि दुइ पा।। काण्ठि सरिकि मारेणि तिन आंगुल दुइ पा ३।। दुतिय पिड़ाकु तृतिय पिड़ा पछ सात पा ११००। तृतिया पिड़ा उथ्ब तिनि आंगुल तिनि पा ३।।।। बड़ काण्ठि उच आङ्कुले १। काण्ठि सरिकि मारेणि मिब पाथ्ब आंगुल १। तृतिय पीड़ाकु चतुर्थ पिड़ा पछ होइब देड़ आंगुल १।।। पिड़ा उथ्ब होइव तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३।।।। एथि भितर काण्ठि दुइ पा। काण्ठि सरिकि मारेणि मरिब चारि आङ्कुल दुइ पा ४।।।। चतुथ पिड़ाकु पश्वम पिड़ पछ होइब दुइ आंगुल २। पिड़ा उथ्व तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा ३।।।। मारेणी मारिब तिनि आगुल तिनि पा ३।।।।

तिहिष्क वेक पछ होइन तिनि आङ्गुल पाए २ । १२ वेक उश्व तिनि आंगुल दुइ पा त्रिपाटि पुगई । सर्ट्ड उश्व निनि आङ्गुल निनि पः ३। । सर्ट्ड मेलाण तिनि आंगुल आंगुल तिनि पा ३। ः सर्ट्ड कि कपुरि मुद्दुटा पछ निनि पा ।।। । मुहुटा उच्च तिनि पा ।।।। कपुरि मुहुटा पुराई अदाइ आङ्कुल २।।। कपुरि मरिव मुहुटा सरिकि नम्न पा २।। डोरि मोठ दुइ पा।।०। ए उपरे कपुरि उच्च देढ़ आङ्कुल १।।०। कपुरि मरिव सात पा १।।।०।

अला काण्ठी पछ होइब दुइ पा ॥०। काण्ठी उश्व दुइ पा ॥०। अला मोठ आक्कुले १। अला मेलाण पाश्व पा १।०। अलाकु कपुरि मुहा पछ तिनि पा ॥।।। कपुरि मुहूटा सुधा उश्व पाश्व पा १।०। मुहुटा सरिकि कपुरि मरिव सात पा १॥।।।

कपुरिकि कलसपाद पछ पाञ्च पा १।०। कलसपाद उञ्च पाञ्च पा १।०। ए बाहारे मुचुलि पाप ।०। कलस दमा उञ्च नम पा २।०। होरि पाए ।०। चाङ्गड़ा उञ्च सहाइ सांगुल २॥०। घड़ि सांगुले उञ्च १। कलस मोठ छ सांगुल ६।

भद्र एते कामञ्ज उश्व तिनि हात तिनि पा। सोल झांगुल हाथभे सोल झांगुल हाओ। श्रो × × ५४३८६१२३४।श्रो।०३०। (१२६-३२ एः)

The Nalinibhadra consists of 18 bhāgas, the kainasā being 3 (half of six)........

This is called the Nalinibhadra.....

The pista of the Nalinibhadra is 6 an. high. It should be a Khura pista... From the pista, the bāṭa should be set back 2 an.. In the bāṭa, the pābhāga is $4^{3}/4$ an.. The pābhāga should consist of five mouldings, the khurā, including muchuli, is 1 an. 6 su.; the kalasa, 1 an. 2 su., the paṭā, 12su., the kaṇi 12 su., the basanta 12 su.. The sum of the five mouldings in the pābhāga is thus $4^{3}/4$ an..

The falajāngha is 33/4 ān.. In it should be placed khākharā mundis.

The $b\bar{a}ndhana$ is $1^3/4$ an. high, and is formed of three mouldings. The barandi is $9^1/4$ su., the noli 9 su. and the basanta $9^1/4$ su...

The upar jangha is 33/4 an.. In it place a pirha-mundi.

The baranda is $4^3/4$ in height. In it there should be ten mouldings. The ten mouldings are of equal height. At first comes the barandi, which is $7^1/2$ su., the pheni is $10^1/2$ su., the pafā is $10^1/2$ su., the kaņi is $10^1/2$ su., the noli is $10^1/2$ su., the pafā is $10^1/2$ su., the noli is $10^1/2$ su., the kaṇi is $10^1/2$ su, the noli is $10^1/2$ su., the basanta is $11^1/2$ su. the total height of the bāṇa (including the jāngha) is $18^3/4$ ān.

The gandi which consists of five piphās is 20ān. high. The Projection of the piphās from the bāpa is 2ān. on each side. The first piphā is $4^{1}/4$ ān. high (including the kānti, which is 1/2ān.). The batter is $4^{1}/4$ ān.. The second piphā is set back 2ān., from the (edge of the) first. The second piphā is 4ān. high, including the kānti which is 1/2ān.. The batter up to the base of the kānti is $3^{1}/2$ ān.. The third piphā is $3^{3}/4$ ān. high. The big kānti (which follows now) is 1ān., in height. The batter up to the kānti is 5 (?)ān.. The fourth piphā is set back $1^{1}/2$ ān. from the third. The piphā should be $3^{1}/2$ ān. high. This height includes that of the kānti, which is 1/2ān. high. The batter is $4^{1}/2$ ān.. The fifth piphā is set back 2ān. from the fourth. The fifth piphā is $3^{1}/2$ ān. high, and its batter is $3^{3}/4$ ān..

From that, the beki should be set back $3^{1/4}$ an.. The beki, including the fripātis, is $3^{1/2}$ an. high. The srāht is $3^{3/4}$ an. high. Its projection is $3^{3/4}$ an.. The muhānti of the khapuri is $3^{1/4}$ an.. behind the edge of the srāhi. The muhānti is $3^{1/4}$ an. high. The height of the khapuri, including that of the muhānti, is $2^{1/2}$ an., The batter of the khapuri should be $2^{1/4}$ an.. The dori is $1^{1/2}$ an.. Placed upon it, the khapuri is $1^{1/2}$ an. high, and its batter is $1^{3/4}$ an..

The $k\bar{a}n!i$ of the $aml\bar{a}$ is set back $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n.$, its height being $^{1}/_{2}$ $\bar{a}n.$. The height of the $aml\bar{a}$ is 1 $\bar{a}n.$, and its projection $1^{1}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n.$. From the $aml\bar{a}$, the muhan!i of the khapuri is set back $^{3}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n.$. The height of the khapuri, including that of the muhan!i, is $1^{1}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n.$. The batter of the khapuri is $1^{3}/_{4}$ $\bar{a}n$ \bar{a} \bar

The $v\bar{a}da$ of the kalasa is set back $1^{1}/4$ an. from the khapuri, its height being $1^{1}/4$ an.. After this is the muchuli, which is $^{1}/4$ an. high. The damā of the kalasa is $2^{1}/4$ an., the dori $^{1}/4$, the chāngarā $2^{1}/2$. The ghari is 1 an. high; thus bringing the total height of the kalasa to 6 an.

The total height of the Bhadra is three and threefourths of a cubit...

XVIII. The Khakhara Temple

XCVII. 1. DRAVIRA:

(क) द्रविडा वड्भिस्तथा। त्रिभिरथ संयुक्त। द्ररविडा वड्भिभागि। श्री।श्री।द्रविडा प्रसाद समापत।श्री। (ए: ६२)

द्रविभा प्रभकाठि आंगुले १६ दिर्घ गर्भ ए प्रति वार १२ पा ४ आह ८ देश २ पासुड़ा २ वरण्डि २ समा १६ ए उपरे कान्धमुचुलि २ काठि दुइ पा ॥०। इस्त २ काण्ठि पा॥० सासरामुद्रुटा आंगुल २॥ सासरा ६ इत्स चारि आंगुल ४ कलस दुइ पास दुइटा सिंच करिच। गाए एते पद्छ ४० बाड़ बहल ६॥ एइ। अनु भद्र नासि (=िस्त)। अनुरथरे सिसर ति तंकु २४ राहारे प्रथमे मुण्डीए लेखाए ४ सेहि तहु सिस्त ४ (१३४ प्रः)

The Dravira and the Barabhi are triratha....

The length of the garbha of the Dravira should be 16 an. and the breadth 12 an. The pabhaga is 5, the jangha 8, the kerā 2, the pakhurā 2, the barandi 2. The gandi is 16 an. On it is the 'muchuli at the shoulder,' which is 2 an. in height. Then comes the kānfi 1/2 an. high. The siāhi (here the term kalasa has been used in this sense) is 2 an., the kanfi on it being 1/2 an. The muhānfi of the khākharā is 2 an. and the khākharā itself 6 an. high. On it should be placed a kalasa 4 an. high. On both sides of the kalasa there should be figures of lions. The total height of the temple is thus 50 an.. The walls are 6 an. thick (6 each, or 6 as the sum of two sides?). This temple has no Bhadra. In the anuratha, there should be 24 sikharas; in the rāhā 4, at the rate of 1 in each.

2. Barabhi:

(क) बड़िभ गर्भ काठ आङ्कुले १६ प्रति १२ पिष्ट ६ पाभाग ६ दुइ जांघ १० वरण्ड ६ पीड़ा २ गण्डी २० मुचुिक २ श्राहि २ खाखरा १० कल्स ६ खबा छिड़िब २ बेदि नास्ति । मुचुिक सरिकि स्नाहि मेलाण । स्नाहि सरिकि खाखरा मुहुटा । खाखरा छिड़िब अदाह आंगुल २॥० लेखाए पा ६ राहारे मुण्डोए नेखाए ४ अनुरथरे तिनि सिखर लेखाए २४ बड़िभभाग १० रथक पा ६ सिखर २४ मुण्डी ८ परिक्रङ्कपिष्ट ।

(रथक) २-१॥०-१॥० (मेलाण) १॥-॥० (१३४-५ पु:)

The garbha of the Barabhi is 16 an. in length and 12 in breadth. The pisfa is 6 an., the pabhaga 6, the two fanghas 10, the baranda 6, the pitha 2, the gandi 20, the muchuli 2, the srahi 2, the khakhara 10 and the kalasa 5 in height. The batter of the gandi is 2 an.. There is no bisama in this temple.

The $sr\bar{a}hi$ should project to a point which is vertically above the edge of the *muchuli*. The *muhānți* of the *khākharā* should be vertically above the edge of the $sr\bar{a}hi$. The batter of the $kh\bar{a}khar\bar{a}$ is $2^{1}/2$ an. on each side.

In the four $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}s$, there should be 4 mundis, and in the anurathas, there should be 24 in all.

The Barabhi temple consists of 10 bhagas. It is pancharatha. It has 24 sikharas and 8 mundis. It should be placed upon the Parijangha pista. The ratio of the rathakas should be $2-1^{1}/_{2}-1^{1}/_{2}$ and their projections $1^{1}/_{2}-3^{1}/_{4}$ an.

3. Kosoli:

(क) कोसोखि भाग ६० स्थक ६ शिखर नास्ति रे**क** गुण खाखरा खाखर ४॥ । (स्थक) ४-४-८-८ (मेक्काण) ३(१)-१॥०-॥०-।८ (शेष पृष्ठा) (ग) ए कासोल भाग ६० रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुणाघाठ ३० (६८ पृः) कोसिलभाग ६० रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुलखाखर (रथक) ४-४-४-६-६ (मेलाण) २-१॥०-॥०-।⊳०-(१) (१८२ पृः)

कोसल भाग ६० रथक ६ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुण खाखर (रथक) १ (मेलाण) २-१-॥०-॥० (१८३ पृ:)

कोसली भा १८ रथक भा ५ सिखर नास्ति रेखगुणीघाठ ४ (रथक) ३-३-२-३ (मेलाण)२-१-॥० (२०२ पृः)

The Kosoli consists of 60 bhagas, 9 rathakas. It has no sikharas. The rathakas are in the ratio of 5-5-4-6-6, their projections being 2-1-3/4-1/2 an..

XIX. Miscellaneous.

XCVIII. Lakshmi-dwara

The main doorway of the temple is called the Lakshmidwara or the door of Lakshmi, the goddess of prosperity.

(छ) दुमार ओसार ४ ७२४ आठ \subseteq (१२६ पृः) \mathbf{r} । सार सोसार सा ४ ७२४ आ \subseteq (१६३ पृः)

The door should be 4 an. wide and 8 in height (in the case of a temple of which the garbha is 16 an. in length).

The term parichhā being obscure, it has not been possible to translate the following passages.

लक्ष्मीहार ओसार हरि चारि ४।० आङ्कुल पाए। कवाट परिछा उच्च करिन था १०॥=। विस्वा नवधह दुआरे उच्च १३।—। सोल आङ्कुल प्रमाणकु याणी दुआर करिन। सेही लक्ष्मिहार उच्च आठ आ ८। (८६ प्रः)

रेखगर्भर करिब बतिस भाग ३२ कवाट परिछ तेईसि २३ भाग भांखरे न्देव ३४ भाग । नवप्रह बाठ ८ भाग करिब । (२१२ पृ:)

XCIX. Torana or the arch

Toranas are usually built near a temple for the ceremony of swinging the idol of the deity.

- (क) एवे त्रोणभाग जानि ॥ त्रोणभाग प्रवक्ष्यामि यथाभागन विराते आएम त (=त्रय १) विभागेन विस्तारा चत्रुविधिकमात् । उक्षर्ग । त्रोणादे विस्तार ४ ॥
- (छ) देवदेउले तोरणा खम्भ करिबः तोरंणाभागपि वश्यामि न भागे ह मुण्डे मुण्डे पन्ध तथा ।०। हवहारा कथयामि र्खर्माण सिलिपि राजिम (२६ पृ:)

देवदेख्ले तोरणा करिबः तोरणाभागपि वक्ष्यामि मुण्डे मुण्ड पङ्क तथा ।०। नवहारा कथयामि पंमाण सिळपि राजिन न भागे ६ (२३७ पृः) Erect a *torana* in the temple of the deity. The ratio between the height and the width should be as 3 (?) is to 4. Divide the height into 9 parts of which the foils should be in the ratio of 4:3:2. Or, divide the height into 11 parts making the foils in the ratio of 4-3-2-2.

C. Stambha

Here the pillars to be placed under the above forana are alone described.

(क) व्यर्द्धसम्बपाद चौरस छभाग करिब। तिनभाग जाङ्क करिब। भागे बान्धनी करिब। तिनि भाग उपर जाङ्क करिब। तिनिभाग पालका करिब।गाए भाग १६। पाञ्चभाग करिब मोट। ४८।। (४६ प्टः)

एमन्त खम्बकु पिष्ट चञ्च १६ भाग होइब। पिष्ट उञ्च येते खम्ब उञ्च तेते। उञ्च तिनि भागरु भागे मोट होइब खम्ब। ४६। (६० प्रः)

ए खम्ब ऋोक । विव संगतभागेन वाणेन गलका तथा । पालका ब्रह्मागेन ॥ १० ५ २०

विशभागेन मोदिता। (८० पृः)

खम्भभाग जानिमा। श्लोक। पादेन खुरभागेन न्त्रेभाग जंघास्तका भद्र-स्द्रभागेन। मालभागेन प्रहस्तथा पाद ६ दुइ जांघ १६ बान्धना १ वरण ६ ताङ्कमूळ्त्राङ्क मोट ६ कोरभाग कोर १ उपर भाग ४ भाग ४ कोर १ त्रिक्वाङ्क ३ कोरपा तिनि पा। (चित्र) (१०१ ए:)

...The stambha or pillar should be as high as the pista (of the temple?). The width of the stambha will be $^{3}/_{4}$ its height (is it the circumference, or the diameter?). The $p\bar{a}bh\bar{a}ga$ of the stambha should be square in section and 6 measures in height. Then should come the $j\bar{a}ngha$ 3 measures high, then the $b\bar{a}ndhan\bar{a}$ 1 measure, then the upar $j\bar{a}ngha$ 3, lastly the $p\bar{a}lak\bar{a}$, which is 3 measures in height. The total is thus 16.

According to another reading, the pabhaga is 6, the two janghas 16, the bandhana 1 and the baranda 9.

CI. Nabagrahas

On a panel over the lintel of the main doorway, it is customary to carve the images of the nine planets. In the present section, we get a description of these deities.

It may not be uninteresting to note in this connection that there is a miniature votive shrine at Sarnath, where figures of the Sapta-matrikas with those of Bhairaba and Ganesh appear over the lintel. These matrikas moreover have been depicted in a dancing mood.

(ख) ए नवमहंक विचार । रिव अग्निकोणरे वसई । एहांकर आयुध पदा । शुक्रसमान *। एक चक्ररथ । पदा उपरे पद्मासन । आउ सप्तारव । दुइ भुज । पदाकान्ति । अभयहस्त । १। चन्द्र स्वेतकान्ति विसिस्वरथ गतं । गदाहस्त । मङ्गल रजतकान्ति । चतृभुज । सिक्तशुलं । गदा वरहस्त । बुध पितकान्ति । खड़गचर्म गदाकरहस्त । ४। वृहस्पतो पितकान्ति । चतृभुज । दण्डवरा अक्ष-शुत्र कोमण्डल हस्त । ६। सनीश्वर नीलकान्ति । गुन्नगत । चतृभुज । खड़गचर्म । धनुहस्ते । ६। सनीश्वर नीलकान्ति । गुन्नगत । चतृभुज । खड़गचर्म । धनुहस्ते । ६। सह नोलकान्ति । वीकरालमुख । चतृभुज । खड़गचर्म । शुल्वरहस्त । ८। केतु धुम्नकान्ति । गदावरहस्त । दुइ भुज ६ । (३२-३ प्रः)

This is (a detailed description of) the nine planets (i. e. of their presiding deities). Rabi or the Sun should be set at the S. E. corner (of the temple). His chariot has one wheel. On a lotus, He sits in the padmāsanā. And (his chariot has) seven horses. The deity has two arms. His colour is like that of the lotus flower. His hand is disposed in the abhaya mudrā. Chandra or the Moon is white in colour.....He has a club in one hand. Mangala

is of the colour of silver. He has four arms, having a weapon, a sula or spear and a club or gadā in the hands, the last one being disposed in the bara mudrā. Budha is yellow in colour. He has a sword, shield, club in each hand, the last being disposed in the bara mudrā. Brihaspati is yellow in colour. He has four arms. In his hands are the mace, akshasutra, kamandalu and the bara mudrā. Sani is blue in colour.....He has four arms. In his hands are the spear, bara mudrā, the mace and the bow. Rāhu is blue in colour. His face is distorted. He has four arms, with the sword, shield, spear and bara mudrā in them. Ketu is of the colour of smoke. He has two arms, in which are the mace and the bara mudrā.

XX. Dictionary of Architectural Terms.

- Amlā, Alā, Anglā, Aalā, Āmalakya, Amalāna—Fruit of the Phyllanthus Emblica; ribbed structure, of the shape of an extremely flattened spheroid, set above the beki in Rekha temple; bhumi-a., similar structure used to demarcate one bhumi from another in kanika paga of rekha gandi.
- Anurāhā—Second paga from centre in sapta- and naba-ratha temples.
- Anuratha, Anartha, Anortha—Name of 2nd. pilaster, from the central one, in the rekha-gandi of a pancharatha temple; name of 3rd pilaster in sapta- and naba-ratha temples.
- \bar{A} -Abbreviation of angulas.
- \overline{A} ngula—Finger; measure equal to width of one finger; one-sixteenth of one $h\overline{a}$ tha or cubit.
- Asana—Seat; posture of sitting; ground-plan.
- \overline{A} yudha—Weapon; article held by a deity in the hand.
- Bahala-Adj., wide.
- Bandha—System of classifying apartments according to their area in square $h\bar{a}thas$ (See XX—XXIII); pose of sexual union; $b.-k\bar{a}ma$, figures in that state.
- Banafiba—Wild animal; b.-ghafifa, adj., adorned with figures of wild animals.
- Barajhānji—a water plant; flower of b. carved on jamb of doorway.
- Baranda, Barana—Crowning set of moulding in bara of temple.

Barandi, barani—The first or lowermost moulding in bandhanā or baranda; bhnmi-b., all moulding in bhumi of kanika paga except the bhumi-amlā in Rekha temple.

Bara-deul-The big temple; name of Rekha temple.

Bāndhanā—That which binds; set of mouldings between jānghas.

Bāra—Wall; portion between pista and gandi of a temple.

Bedi-Altar; bisama; a kind of pista.

Beka, beki—neck; portion between bisama and amlā of Rekha temple; same between gandi and srāhi of Bhadra; amla-b., beki under amlā and above ghantā of Bhadra temple.

Bhadra—Adj., auspicious; particular order of temple; a kind of pisfa.

Bhāga—Division; specification; see § XV, XVII.

Bhumi—Plane; planes into which the body of a temple is divided, e.g, pisṭa, pābhāga etc.; planes into which ganḍi is divided.

Biswā-One-sixteenth.

Boli-?

Chakaçã—Level piece of ground; ghāça-c., level platform at the base of baki.

Changara—Basket; upper hemispherical portion in the body of kalasa.

Changuri—Rim of kalasa; portion between beki and ghari in kalasa.

Chhapara—Roof; c.-muhā, turned towards roof, i.e. sky-wards.

Chhiriba—v. to take off from length or width as height increases.

Dalajharā—Petal; moulding used in Padmapista with such carving.

Damā—Lower hemisphere in the body of kalasa; similar moulding forming part of kumbha in pābhāga.

Darapani—?

Daula—Temple; d.-chārani, female singers in temples; figures of sitting women set on ghāra chakarā apparently supporting amlā upon their neck.

Dhara—Edge: edge carved on pagas.

Dirgha-Long; length.

Dopichhā—Having two backs; adj. used to describe figures with one forepart, but two hinder parts set at right angles to each other; d.-singha, similar figure of a lion set on ghāra chakarā of a temple.

Drigha—corruption of dirgha.

Dāli-scroll; scroll-work.

Pori—moulding resembling a cord; moulding used between two hemispheres of kalasa or kumbha.

Gainthiāla—Sacred knot tied between garments of bride and bridegroom during marriage; junction between Rekha and Bhadra temples.

Gaja—Elephant; g.-gamini, frieze consisting of figures of moving elephants; g.-sinha, figure of a crouchant lion upon a prostrate elephant; g.-virala, virala in which the head of the lion has been substituted by that of an elephant.

Galakā-throat: beki.

Gamā—?; (according to the silpins of Lalitagiri) the corbelled arch placed above the lintel on the inner side.

Gambhirā-Sanctuary; chief room inside temple, where

- the image is; (in Bengal) space between the figure of a deity and the chalachifra or background.
- Gandi—Trunk; tower immediately above bara of temple; in Rekha, portion between bara and bisama; in Bhadra, between bara and beki; in Khakhara, portion between bara and kandha-muchuli.
- Garbha—Womb; interior; bed (of a river); room inside a temple; g.-muda, course of stones placed over garbha.
- Gauriya—Of Gaura (portion of ancient Bengal); style prevalent in Gaura.
- Gelabāi—Scroll with human or animal figures carved alternately on lelf and right side of it; manushya-kautuki.
- Geri-Muhanti.
- Ghanfā—Bell: bell-shaped ribbed structure set on srāhi of Bhadra temple; pancha-g., qualification for Bhadra with one set of piṛhās; naba-g., same for one with two sets of piṛhās.
- Ghāra—Shoulder; portion above gandi; g.-chakarā, horizontal platform at that place.
- Ghart—instrument for measuring time; truncated cone placed on top of kalasa.
- Hāndi—Spherical pot; similar structure placed below ghanfā or khākharā.
- Hāta, Hātha—Cubit; unit of measurement consisting of 16 finger-widths.
- Jagamohan—That which pleases the whole world; that which is most pleasing; name of structure in front of Rekha, usually a Bhadra.
- Jalantara—Niche at junction of different rathakas in jangha.
- Jangha, Jangha-Shin; recessed vertical portion of wall

between the projecting elements, namely, pābhāga, bāndhanā and baranda.

Jhalama—Amount of projection.

Kākha-Side.

Kalasa—Water-pot; similar structure placed on top of a temple; (rarely) $k\bar{a}ndi$ or the moulding known as kumbha.

Kāma—Piece of work; moulding.

Kāndha—Shoulder; portion at the top of gandi; k.-muchuli, muchuli placed at that point in a Khākharā temple.

Kani—Moulding of the shape of a V placed sideways; k.-pista, particular type of pista.

Kanika—Outermost pilaster in the body of a temple; kanyāsa.

Kanyā—Daughter; female; female figure; nāga-k., female figure with the lower half of the body like that of a snake.

Kanyāsa—Kanika.

Kānţi—Throat; vertical interval between pirhās, two mouldings or two poţalas.

Kapuri—See khapuri.

Kāfeni-Amount of take-off in width or length; batter.

Kāthi-Stick; unit of measurement equal to one cubit.

Kerā-?

Khākharā—Rectangular parallelopiped with vertical sides replaced by an open S-form; k.-deul, temple having such structure at the top; k.-mundi, miniature of Khakhara temple used as ornamental motif.

Khapuri—Cranium; structure resembling flattened bell on amlā; ghanfā.

Khorā—Foot of an article of furniture; lowermost moulding used in pista or pābhāga (of a particular shape); khurā.

Khura, Khurā-Same as khorā.

Khura-A kind of pisla.

Kona—angle; corner; k.-singha, figure of a lion placed at the corner of jangha.

Kumbha—Water-pot; similar moulding used in pābhāga; a kind of pisfa.

Kurma-Tortoise; a kind of pista.

Kuta-Mountain; peak.

Lakhā—Particular ornamental pendant suspended from chānguri of kalasa.

Lakshmi-pāta—Lintel (on account of its having a figure of Lakshmi carved upon it).

Letani-? used as adj. for a particular kind of pirhā.

Laharā-Succession of waves; corbel.

Lahari—Series of waves; hangsa-1., frieze with figures of the swan.

Manushya-kaufuki-Gelabāi scroll.

Māreni-kāfeni; batter.

Mastaka—Name coined to denote portion of a temple above gandi and below kalasa.

Melāna-Projection.

Muchuli—Circular flattened pillow; similar moulding placed under kumbha, kalasa or khākharā.

Muda—To close; garbha-m., horizontal course of stones closing garbha; ratna-m., similar course closing room above garbha.

Muhānfi—Short vertical portion at the base of khurā, khākharā, khapuri.

Mukha—Face; front; m.-sāla, temple placed in front of Rekha (usually a Bhadra).

Mundi, Mundei-Miniature temple set on wall as decora-

tion; khākharā-m., piṛhā-m., bajra-m., phula-m., same with crown like that of a Khakhara, or Bhadra temple or crowned by ornament known as bajra or mass of foliage.

Naba—Nine; n.-ratha, a temple having nine pilasters, resulting from four successive projections upon its face.

Nāga—Mythical tribe of serpents; figure, half-man and half-serpent below; n.-patni, female nāga; n.-bandhi, intertwined figure of two or four snakes carved continuously along jamb and lintel.

Nahara-Laharā; corbel.

Napungsaka-Hermaphrodite; Rekha wtthout sikharas.

Noli—moulding with the edge like that of a semicircle; torus.

Olamba—Corruption of plumb-line.

Osar-Width.

Pā-Quarter; foot; shortened form of pābhāga.

Pābhāga—Division corresponding to the foot; set of three, four or five mouldings at the base of a temple (above pista or pedestal).

Pachha-Behind; set-back from something.

Pāda-Foot; base; pābhāga.

Padma-Lotus; p.-pisfa, pedestal of that name.

Paga—Segment; segments produced upon face of temple by producing part of it to a more forward plane.

Pāhānrā—Early morning; twilight (?); demarcated edge of mouldings (through which the moulding seems to fade away).

Pākhurā—Petal; petals carved on khurā, ghanfā, etc.; sijupatra-p., carving resembling leaves of Euphorbia.

Pālakā—Capital of column (resembling lotus?) (?); abacus (?).

Panapatri-Pendant suspended from the dori of kalasa.

Pancha—Five; p.-ratha, temple having five pagas; p.-ghanfa, Bhadra temple having one set of pichās.

Parichhā—Jamb (?).

Parijāngha—A kind of pista.

Pari—Fairy; p.-kanyā, figure of flying women above central image.

Pariratha—Fourth paga from centre in nabaratha temples.

Pasibā-To be set back.

Pafā-Moulding with a square edge.

Pāta—Flat slab of stone; Lakshmi-p., slab serving as lintel with image of Lakshmi carved on it; Nabagraha-p., slab placed above lintel with figures of the nine planets carved upon it; parāsa-p., course of stone placed across angle of a square room in order to reduce square opening at top into an octagonal opening of smaller dimensions.

Petā-Moulding used in khura pista (cyma recta).

Pheni, Phenā—Hood of a serpent; second moulding in baranḍa resembling same; beak, with cavetto replaced by cyma recta.

Phera pakhura-petals turned upwards.

Pirhā—Flat wooden seat; elements of which the gandi of Bhadra temples is composed; p.-deul, Bhadra temple.

Pistā, Pitha, Pristha—Pedestal (examples, Padma, Singha, Bhadra, Bedi, Suthira, Khura, Kumbha, Parijangha, Kurma).

Pofala-Chapter; group of pirhas.

Prati-Width (corruption of Sans. prastha).

Pristha—See pista.

Pusangkara, Pungsakara-?

Rāhā—Central projected pilaster of a temple.

Rathaka-miniature ratha; paga.

Rekha—Order of temple; r.-deul, Rekha temple; r.-gunā-ghāṭa, -uāghāṭa, -āghāṭagunāghāṭa, sum of set-backs of ganḍi from baranḍa, batter of ganḍi and that of bisama or only batter of ganḍi (?).

Sarhai—Cocoanut shell; element below ghanfā in Bhadra temple; same above beki in Khākharā temple.

Srāhi-also called Sarhai, Hāndi.

Sikhara—Miniature of Rekha temple used as ornament on body of Rekha temple.

Singha—Lion; s.-pis[a, a kind of pis[a; s.-āsana, seat of the deity; dopichha-s., lion set at corners with one forepart and two hindparts set at right angles to each other; gaja-s., figure of triumphant lion sitting upon prostrate elephant; s.-virala, figure of triumphant lion standing on two legs upon prostrate demon or elephant.

Stambha-Pillar.

Suthira—having stability; a kind of pista.

Tānku—Particular ornament set at the edge of mouldings or pirhā.

Torana-Arch.

Tripāți-projected borders at upper end of beki.

Uā-Rekha-gandi.

Uchharga—Height.

Virāla—Figure of rampant lion standing, with head turned backwards, upon prostrate elephant or demon; gaja-v., nara-v., same with the head of a lion replaced by that of an elephant, demon (corruption of Sans. Vyāla, terrible?).

APPENDIX A.

Classification of Rekha temples having three elements in their bara.

We have already seen that Rekha temples can be roughly divided into two classes: one having three and the other five elements in its bara. Of these the former seems to have been the earlier type, while the latter was apparently evolved at a later date. It has appeared from certain observations in Bhubaneswar that the first type of Rekha temples can be further divided into two sub-types. It is the object of the present appendix to describe those two types without reference to the relative dates of their origin. The question of their evolutionary sequence has to be postponed from present consideration as that cannot be undertaken before the chronology of the temples of Orissa has been satisfactorily determined. With regard to the classification even, we shall have to confine ourselves to such features our observable ns with the naked eye, we shall not be able to use the quantitative relations subsisting between different elements of the temples as no data are available on that subject. Investigators favoured with more leisure and ampler resources will have to take up the task of measuring the elements of these temples in the light of the silpasāstras and then improve the classification which is now being tentatively offered here.

The largest number of Rekha temples having three elements in their $b\bar{a}ra$ is to be found at Bhubaneswar in the Puri district. Many of these are in ruins, while some of them display a type of sculpture which is presumably more ancient than the sculptures of Mukteswara or Lingarāj. In one of them, the Parasurāmeswara temple, we come across an inscription dated by the late Prof. R. D. Banerji as belonging to the eighth century A. D.* So far no temple of an equal date has been found in Orissa which displays five elements in its $b\bar{a}ra$, which was so characteristic of later times. These temples can, therefore, be held to have been introduced into Orissa before temples having five elements in their $b\bar{a}ra$ had come into being.

The first feature that marks all temples having three elements in their bara is that there is a depression in them which marks off clearly the gandi from the bara. This depression is never present in temples of the second order in Orissa. The depressed portion may or may not be ornamented with human figures or figures of other designs. When we come to details, we find that these temples can be sub-divided into two sub-types, in one of which the gandi is divided by bhūmi-amlās into several bhūmis, while in the other, the gandi is absolutely plain without any bhūmi divisions in it at all. We shall call these two Types A and B respectively. Type A is sometimes accompanied by a rectangular sagamohana the temples of Parasurāmeswara, Mohini or in as Uttareśwara, or it might go singly as in Paśchimeśwara or Satrughneśwara; Type B, however, always goes

^{*} History of Orissa, Vol. II, p. 338.

singly and not in one single case has it been found with a jagamohana either of the Parasurameswara or of the orthodox Bhadra type. This may, therefore, be taken as an important feature differentiating the two types from one another.

If we now pass on to further details, we notice first of all that Type A is never set upon a pista while Type B may or may not have a pista underneath. The pabhaga of Type A is very often made up of three mouldings of equal height as in Parasurameswara. Its jangha is plain, but one mundi or sikhara is usually set upon it in the kanika-paga. The gandi is divided into several bhūmis by bhūmi-amlās, which may be round or square in cross-section. Each bhumi is composed of a number of bhūmi-barandis, the number of the latter being usually four. The uppermost barandi is smaller in height than the other three, while a bho surmounted on the third bhumi-barandi reaches out so as to touch the fourth one with its crown. Each bhūmi is thus constituted by three and a half bhūmibarandis, so to say.

The bisama on the top of the gandi is not divided into pagas as the gandi itself. The rāhā-paga is highly projected on each face of the temple, but the frontal one shows a greater projection on part of its body up to a certain height of the gandi than those on the other three sides. Type A is generally fri-ratha in plan and rarely pancha-ratha. Type B, however, is as frequently fri-ratha as pancha or sapta-ratha.

The khapuri of Type A is surmounted by a kalasa or by a cylindrical object, the name of which yet remains to be

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discovered. This object has been identified as a lingam by Prof. Banerii, but the identification seems to us extremely doubtful. On the top of a ruined temple situated in the north of Kotifirtha in Bhubaneswar, this object is found to be a cylindrical structure, a foot or so in height, the upper half of which is circular and the lower octagonal (hexagonal *) in cross-section. The upper portion is carved up into a band surmounted by a short amla from which it is separated by a well-marked depression. In the temple of Siddheśwara in Baudh, where Prof. Banerji discovered it, the upper half of the object has been left plainly circular. This might have given him the impression that it was a lingam. On the banks of the Ravi at Bajaura in the Kangra district, we find a similar object which had once crowned some tti-anga Rekha temple at that place. That object is similar to the object in question, but it is there cut up into various designs, in such a manner that any identification of it with a lingam is rendered impossible. Whatever might be its name, we find that it is never present in temples of Type B which are uniformly surmounted by a kalasa of the usual design.

There is an interesting feature connected with the iconography of temples of Type A. We notice first of all that virāla figures, which are prolific in the later temples of Orissa, are entirely wanting in their case. So also are sikharas of the khākharā-muṇḍi variety. Amorous scenes are depicted, but nowhere with the same amount of openness as in the late temples.

Let us now put together in tabular form the characteristics of the two types of *tri-anga* Rekha temple for facility of comparison. Type A may or may not be accompanied by a jagamohana of the Parasurāmeswara type.

- 1. Absence of pista.
- 2. Generally tri-ratha, rarely panicha-ratha, never more than that.
- 3. Pābhāga composed of three equal mouldings generally, among which the kumbha moulding is replaced by a noli.
 - 4. Jangha plain, with inset of mundis.
- 5. Bhūmi-amlās in kanika-paga. The amlā may be square or round. Four bhūmi-barandis, of which the highest two are clasped together.
 - 6. Bisama without paga divisions.
- 7. Frontal $r\bar{a}h\bar{a}$ shows extreme projection. It is usually surmounted by a medallion with the figure of some deity set within.
 - 8. Khapuri may or may not be present.
 - 9. Kalasa or the cylindrical object on top.

Type B always goes singly.

- 1. Pista may or may not be present.
- 2. Tri-ratha, pancha-ratha or sapta-ratha:
- 3. Plain gandi.
- 4. Kalasa present, but never the other object.

At Bhubaneswar, the following temples belong to Type A, but the list must not be taken to be exhaustive: the ruined temple to the north of Kotitirtha, Paschimeswara, Parasurāmeswara, Mohini, Mārkandyeswara, Uttareswara, Gauri-Śankar-Ganes, Bāgheswara, Bisweswara, three ruined temples beside Rāmeswara. The following temples belong to Type B: an empty temple to the west of

Sobhaneśwara, Kotitirtha, Beleśwara, Tāleśwara, Chakreśwara and Mangaleśwara.

It would be interesting to compare these temples of Bhubaneswar with those situated in other parts of Orissa. The temples of Baudh as photographed by the late Prof. R. D. Banerji show that all of them belong to Type A of our scheme. Two of them, namely Siddheśwara and Nîlmādhava, have jagamohanas of the Parasurāmeswara type, while that situated in the N. W. corner of Ramesvara in Baudh is not accompanied by any jagamohana. The ground-plan of this temple is unlike that of the temples of Bhubaneswar, being formed by two intersecting squares, instead of the usual square, the sides of which have been partly projected forward. But this temple presents one feature which is interesting from another point of view. Underneath the frontal rāhā, there is a porch supported by two short pillars. This is a feature found rarely in Orissa, but present quite commonly at Osian in Raiputana and different portions of the Punjab Himalayas. temples of Saripalli in Vizagapattam and those in the Mahanadi valley in Orissa have to be examined carefully in this connection.

Another ancient site of temple-building in Orissa seems to have been Khiching in the State of Mayurbhanj. Although the place is now entirely in ruins, still it is very interesting to find among the existing ruins, examples of both the types of temples we have described in connection with Bhubaneswar. The temple of Kutaitundi belongs to Type A, while that of Chandrasekhara belongs to Type B. Kutaitundi has a pābhāga composed of four mouldings as in the ruined temple to

the west of Sobhaneswara at Bhubaneswara. The gandi, however presents a feature which is to be met with nowhere else in Orissa. Instead of three and a half bhūmi-amlās we find here only two bhumi-amlās and a half. The Chandra-sekhara temple presents another interesting feature, namely, that its kanikapaga in the bāṇa has been ornamented with a number of pilasters instead of with mundis of the usual type. This equates it with the Rekha temples of Manbhum rather than with Orissa, for it is in Telkupi in Manbhum that we find this feature occurring once more.

We thus find that although the two temples of Khiching present features in common with those of Bhubaneswar, yet they present features which display a certain originality of design. Mr. Chanda's study of the sculptures of Khiching led him to the conclusion that Khiching was to be regarded as a semi-independent centre of Art having affiliations with Gaur, Magadha and Orissa, but also possessing certain characters distinctly of its own. The same might be said with regard to Architecture, but with this reservation that the originality displayed in this case did not express itself in as vigorous a form as in the allied field of sculpture.*.

^{*} The two temples of Khiching have been recently restored with great care under the able supervision of Mr. Sailendra Prasad Bose of the Mayurbhanj Archaeological Survey. A motor road has also been constructed connecting Khiching with the Chaibassa-Jajpur Road. This important place has thus been made easily approachable, for which thanks are due to the State of Mayurbhanj.

ADDENDIX B.

An attempt at the restoration of the text of Bhubanavradina.*

भ्रषिरुवाच--

रवेतवणां ब्रह्मभूमिः रक्तवणां च श्रित्रया । पीतवणां भवेद्वे श्या शुद्धा च कृष्णवर्णिका । कृषाया ब्राह्मणभूमिः श्रित्रया पीतका तथा । अस्टं च वैश्यजातीनां शृद्धाणां मधुकं तथा ।। आज्यगन्धं भवेद्वे श्या शृद्धाच विष्ठागन्धिका ।। शारगन्धं भवेद्वे श्या शृद्धाच विष्ठागन्धिका ।। गन्धहीना यदा भूमिः [यो चिनन्ति विद्दो में ?] श्रामयेत्तु हल्प्नतः तिलकं परिवापयेत् ।। त्रिवात्रे अवेद्वे श्या षष्ठे शृद्धानी एव च । ब्राह्मणस्य चतुभूमिः श्रित्रयाचतुरायितः । पश्चरात्रे भवेद्वे श्या षष्ठे शृद्धानी एव च । ब्राह्मणस्य चतुभूमिः श्रित्रयस्य त्रयी स्मृता । वैश्यस्य द्वयमाश्रयः शृद्धस्यैका प्रकीर्तिता ।। ब्राह्मणस्य यदा भूमि श्रित्रयः प्रियमिच्छिति । स तत्रो निधनं याति यमागतिः ।।

^{*} My thanks are due to Profs. Probodh Chandra Bagchi and Priyaranjan Sen for considerable belp rendered in connection with the present reconstruction.

- क्षित्रयस्य यदा भूमि बैश्यः स्विप्रयमिच्छित । स तत्र निधनं याति गिरिः वज्रहत इव । बैश्यसःखां यदा भूमिं शूद्रश्च प्रियमिच्छिति । स ततो निधनं याति गिरिः वज्रहत इव ॥
- V. अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि गृहकार्य्यमसंशयम् । यदि कुळं शुभं वहेत् तदा भुवनमा चरेत् ।। आयतं चतुरस्रन्तु वृत्तं भद्रासनं तथा । चक्रं विषमवाहुस्यात् त्रिकोणं शकटाऋति ।। दण्डं च प्रणवमूत्तिं गृहदं (१) व्यजनं तथा । कूम्मंप्रष्ठं धनुष्यायं सूर्यचत्रन्तु पोड्श ।।
- VI. व्यायते सर्व्यसिद्धिश्च चतुरस्रे धनागमः ।
 भद्रासनं कृतार्थाय वृत्ते पुत्रविवर्द्धनम् ॥
 चक्रे दाग्द्रियरोगभ्ब [शोकं विषमवाहुके] ।
 राजभयं त्रिकोणे स्यात् शक्टे च धनक्षयः ॥
 पशुदण्ड तथा दण्डं प्रणवे नेत्रनाशनम् ।
 वर्थनाशो वृहन्नृपे न सहन्ति गृहे भार्याः ॥
 व्यजने विद्यानाशनं कूम्मेन धनपीड्नम् ।
 सूर्ये धनक्षयं विद चापे चौरभयं मवेत्॥
- VII. सूत्रपातं प्रवक्ष्यामि शुभस्तम्भ[स्य धारणे ?]।
 सूत्रस्य छेदनाद् ध्रुवं मरणं याति मानवः ॥
 सूत्रविस्तार्यमाणेन शङ्क्षशब्दो यदा भवेत् ।
 देवभूमिर्भवेत् तस्य मानवो वज्ज्येत् सदा ॥
 सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन महावातो भवेत् यदि ।
 वज्ज्येत्तादृशीं भूमिं वाताहतो भवेत् तदा ॥
 सूत्रविस्तार्य्यमाणेन शिलाधातो यदा भूमो ।
 वज्ज्येत् तादृशीं भूमिं भीमो नाशो भवेत् तदा ॥

सूत्रविस्तार्थ्यः	गणेन इत्तरे ग	गवहः [१] श्रुते ।
विसृष्ट श्रो तद	_	_
सूत्रविस्तार्थ्यम	ाणेन महाशब्द	इः (?) श्रूयते यदि ।
देवभूमि विजा	नीया मनुष्यस	तत्र वर्ज्जयेत् ॥
सुत्रविस्तार्थ्यम	ाणेन मानवश	ब्दः (?) श्रुयते यदि
वज्जयेत् ताहर	शीं भूमिं मरणं	ं तत्र निश्चयम् ॥
सूत्रविस्तार्घ्यमा	ाणेन गीतशब्द	इः श्रुतो यदि ।
एषा भूमिः कुटे	भरस्य धनधान	यबहुपुत्रिका ॥
सूत्रविस्तार्घ्यम	ाणेन दहनं य	दि दृश्यते ।
वर्ज्जयेत् तारश	तीं भूमिं देशं	तं परिवर्जयेत् ॥
सुत्रविस्तार्य्यम	ाणेन मानुषे र	दिते यदि ।
•••	•••	11
सुत्रविस्तार्घ्यम	ाणेन श्वानभि	: रुदिते यदि ।
•••	•••	R
सूत्रविस्तार्य्यम	ाणेन मुण्हमुण	डी यदि भवेत्।
मुण्डस्तत्र विज	गनीयात् नेक्षं	ते वास्तुलक्षणं ॥
सूत्रप्रसार्घ्यमाण	ोन महावृष्टिः	भवेत् यदि ।
धन्यधार्न्यं भवे	द् वास्तु सुळ	भ्रणं भवेत् तदा ॥
•••	•••	1
•••	•••	11

VIII. वामेन शयते नागः पश्चाशकोटिमायतः । अनन्त इति आख्यातः पृथिवी जायते सदा ॥ भाद्राश्विनकार्तिकेषु शिरो नागस्य पूर्व्वके । दक्षिणे उदरश्चैव पृष्ठतश्चैव उत्तरं ॥ पश्चिमे स्वपुच्छस्यितं भगनये सर्व्वजाङ्गुलं।
त्रिभिर्मासैः सुनिश्चलं ... ॥
मार्गाशिरे पुष्यमाघे शिरो नागस्य दक्षिणे।
पश्चिमे खदरश्चैव पृष्ठतश्चैव पूर्व्वषं॥
छत्तरेन पुच्छघातं नैभृते सर्व्वजाङ्गुलं।
फाल्गुने चैत्रवैशाखे शिरो नागस्य पश्चिमे॥
उत्तरे खदरश्चैव पृष्ठतश्चैव दक्षिणं।
पूर्व्वस्यैको यदा पुच्छः वायव्ये स्थितलाङ्गुलं॥
जैष्ठाषाढ्श्रावणेषु शिरो नागस्य धत्तरे।
पार्श्वे तु बत्तरश्चैव पृष्ठतश्चैव पश्चिमं॥
दक्षिणे तु यदा पुच्छं ईशाने सर्व्वलाङ्गुलं।
त्रिभिः मासैः सुनिश्चलं ...।

- IX. अहिधरो महिराजा नित्य भ्रमन्ति । चित्रचरणदिने अष्टित्रिभिः गत्तभ्व (१) ॥ दीपहतपरिसंख्या चलति एकपादेन । त्रिभिः त्रिभिः त्रिभिः मासैः॥
 - X. गृहस्य यतः इस्तश्व चतुरस्रम् भवेद् यदा । नागस्तत्र प्रमाणश्व पृष्ठतो लाङ्गुले मुखे ॥ नागस्येते यत्र इस्तश्व भागस्तस्य कारयेत् तथा । भागस्यत (१) ताल्मेको शिरसा द्विगुणं तदा ॥ ताल्मेको फणाभागः द्वितालं हृदयस्तथा । त्रितालमुदरश्चेव चतुस्तालं नाभिदेशके ॥ हृदये पश्वतालश्व पष्ठतालभ्य जानुजङ्गने । सप्ततालं [कटिदेशे १] पुच्ले तु चाष्ट मेव च ॥
- XI. दारापुत्रप्रणाशो भवति च खनने मस्तके नागराङ्गः । श्रीः सम्पत्ति प्रभुत्वं यदि हृदि कठरे सर्व्वभोगैः हपेतः ॥

जान्वोः दोर्घपवासी क्षयमि जवने पुच्छदेशे च मृत्यु । नाभौ क्षीणं त्वरातेरतिशयग्रभदो गुहादेशे च रोगे ॥

XIII.	चेत्रे च व्याधिरायाति वैशाखे धनसम्पदः ।					
	ज्येष्ठे पशुचौर्यञ्ब आषाहे पशुनाशनं ॥					
	श्रावणे बहुदानिश्च भाद्रवे हानो रोगिणः।					
	आश्विने जना नश्यन्ति कार्त्तिके धनलाभकः ॥					
	मार्गशिरे बहुधनं पौषे च तस्करं भवेत ।					
	माघे बहुशोकञ्ब फाल्गुने बहुपुत्रकं ॥					
XIV.	शुक्रुपक्षे भवेत् सौरूयम् ऋष्णेण तस्करो भवेत्।					
	•••	•••	11			
	शशिः क्लेशो दारि	र ^{-गञ्च} भास्करः शुभ	दायकः।			
XV.	अग्निभयः रविपुत्रे	•••	II			
	बुधगुरुशुक्रवारेण गृहकार्य्यानि कारयेत्।					
	····· पश्चमोचाटनं तदा ॥					
	चौरभयो दशम्याञ्च एकादश्याम् नृषभयः।					
	अमायां वे पतिनाशः भार्य्यानाशस्तु पौर्णमास्यां [?]					
	नवमी परिवर्ज्जयेत् नन्दा अर्घक्षयं यातु [?]					
	भद्रार्द्ध परिवर्जयेत्	•••	•••			
	•••	•••	•••			

XX. दीर्घमायतहस्तभा प्रतिहस्तेन गुणयेत्। अष्टभिहरयेत् पिण्डं शेषो बन्धस्य उच्यते॥ XXII. ध्वजे देवगृहं कुर्य्यात् धूम्रोण होमशाख्कि। सिहेन श्रीघरं चैव शुनेन कुटशाख्कि।॥ वृषेणान्तःपुरं (?) कुर्यात् खरेन अश्वशालिकां । गजे रत्नघरं कुर्यात् ध्वाक्क्षे(ण) शक्षशालिकां ॥

XXIII. ध्वजेन पश्चिमं द्वारं उत्तरे सिंहमेव च ।
पूर्विद्वारे वृषश्चैव दक्षिणे गज एव च ॥
ध्वाक्क्षेण नैक्षृतं द्वारं ध्वजेन वायवस्तथा ।
ईशाने श्वानपुत्रश्च खरे च द्वारमाग्नेयं ॥

XXIV. अष्टिभिह्रते पिण्डं ऋक्षभागेन हारयेत्। शेषमंशं विज्ञानीयात् अश्विन्यादिकमेण च ॥

XXV. ब्बष्टिभिर्गुण्यते पिण्डं षष्टिभागेन हारयेत्। शेषयंशं विज्ञानीयात् ततो जीवनमुच्यते। जीवनस्य देवहारिःःः उच्यते।

जीवनस्य पञ्चहारिर्नहंशं (१) मृत्यु रुच्यते । पृथिवी आप आकाश वायुस्तेज स्तर्थवच [१] ॥

XXVI. ऋशं चतुर्गुणं दुर्घ्यात् नवभागेन कारयेत्। शेषमंशं विजानीयात् तस्करादि झातं बुधैः॥ ऋशं वायुः हरेत् चैव शेषो नागश्च उच्यते।

XXVII. अनन्तो वासुिकश्चेव तक्षकः कर्कटस्तथा ॥
शङ्को कुलिकः पद्मश्च महापद्म नागा अष्टेते ।

XXXI. धनुरछत्रपताकादिदर्शने प्रीयते यदा।
प्रासादभवने दृष्टम् आयते श्रीसमाचरेत् ॥
क्रीड्रन्ति बालका यत्र स्वामी तत्र मने स्थितः।
तत्र कृतं विज्ञानीयाः नमस्कारं कदाचन [१]॥

धर्माधरमे विजानीयात् तत्र कालेन सिद्ध-यति । XXXII. शुभाशुभतारकाणि शिष्टदुष्टानि कम्माणि॥ सर्व्वद्रक्षणसम्पूर्णं सन्धीभरण-भूषितं। दिव्यवसन-परिधाव्य [१] शुभस्तत्र न संशयः॥ दिधदुरधयवधान्यं शर्करां तण्डुलं तथा। XXXIII. श्रीफलं वदरश्चेव चन्दनं वासयुग्मकृम् ॥ अलंकृतं धपदीपं अक्षतपूर्णसुम्भकम्। रसयवतिलवुष्पं एतकं शङ्कलिङी (१)।। काष्ट ईष्ट तनुसान (?) चास्थि। XXXIV भूतानि राक्षसाश्चैव ये च तिष्टन्ति खेचराः। XXXV. ते सर्वे प्रतिगच्छन्तु वास्तु गृहवरकं शुभम्॥ बाह्मले खनेत् भूमिं वास्तुरस्तु चतुर्दश। तत्र साध्ये स्थिता लक्ष्मीः बहुक्षता बरुक्षता सुमेधा सुपथप्रिया। ष्यमृतमुखी सुमति सुगन्धि कालनेमिका ॥ स्तम्भ स्तम्भ महास्तम्भ चारूचामरदैवसम्। ईशाने अर्द्धकृपिते स्थिरा भवन्तु सर्वदा ॥ धनपुत्र कलत्रश्व यावत् चन्द्रार्कमेदिनी । स्थभावे चञ्चला देवि ममगृहे स्थिरा भव ॥ वसुमति देहि स्थानं सर्व्वद्रव्यसुशोभनम्। गृह्णाति शङ्कली स्वामी आयते शुभदायके ॥ यत्र पिशुनवृक्षस्तु हालीडालीम्ब केशराः। XXXVII. पनागः सरलक्ष्वेव नारिकेलः प्रियक्कमः॥ मसिदानवृक्षाप्र क्षत्रिकारक्षता चन्द्रिका।

जुगादि जम्बुकाचैव नवधा कुशचम्बिका॥

नारङ्गः श्रीफलंचैव प्रमुखि मातृभूमिषु । ध्यमेच बलीकानेन

कण्टकी श्रीमूळी चैंब अमलान् परिवर्जियेत् वर्ज्जयेत् पूर्व्यानरवत्थान् पलाशिन च दक्षिणे सदानं पश्चिमे रोगे उडुम्बरमधोत्तरे। ईशाने रक्तपुष्पञ्च अप्तये श्लीरिणी तथा। नैत्रमृते कन्टकी चैव वायवे शिमूलस्तथा। अश्वत्थस्यैव दारिद्र्यं श्लक्ष्मि योगमादिशेत्। शेष द्वसवठवानि (?) धनहानि : भाण्डारे अमिश्रय रजपूष्पच श्लीरिल्यु सृतभयं कटुके रिष्टभयचा गृहभेदकः शिमूले

XXXIX. येन सुत महाराणा विभागं तु कारयेत् यत्र कोणं विकोणं च विदितो सूत्रधारेण। विश्वकर्मोवाच । शिल्पिलक्षण विच्छेदं शृणु मे सृषि उत्तमम्।

आचारकर्मा स्वस्तिकं।
नानाशिल्पी प्रमाणञ्च प्रसादः नृप भावना।
ततः कर्मा प्रमाणञ्च सूत्रधारञ्च कारयेत्।।
हीनाचाय्यं न कुर्व्वीत होनशिल्पि न कारयेत्
तत्र कर्मा विफलन्तु यथा पुसो नपुंसकाः।
अर्थहीनः यथा शिल्पी महहीनस्तयेव च।

यत्र सूत्रं महाराज विकोणकोणशोधितं । एवं कर्माः प्राप्ता विकोणक्ष विदितम् सूत्रधारेण । सर्व्यहानिः प्रजापीडा नित्यदुःसं समाचरेत् ॥

	अर्थहानौ नृपनाशः अर्थहीना तुया क्रिया।
	शूल्रव्याधि मरणं घ्रुबम् ॥
	वलहीने महादोषः राज्यराष्ट्रकुलक्ष्यः ।
	शास्त्रहीने तु न कुर्व्यात् कर्त्तन्या शास्त्रदृष्टितः।।
	द्रव्यहीनयजमानस्य मन्त्रहीनस्तु [ब्राह्मणः]।
	शील्पलक्षणहोनस्य न प्रतिष्ठा समो रिपुः ॥
XLI.	स्रवतोऽपि वज्र्भयेत् कथिते काले गृहे सः।
	ध्रुवं मृत्यु विनिर्दिशेत् दीपधूपशत जनमने [१] ।।
	स्रवद्भावी शिल्पीव स्रवदिवापष्ट्रवयः ।
	······ःहश्यते पूर्व्वह क् ष्रवे ।
	अर्थकाभमनु नृप दक्षिणे तु प्रजाहानिः।
	दारिद्रच दुःखपीड़नं न ऋतं गृहकम्मानि ।
	•••••• कजानि खमीप्रवते ।
XLIV.	उचनीचं न कर्त्तव्यं कर्त्तव्या उचस्थानयः ॥
	अथवा विषमसंकेतः कर्त्तघ्या निशिकस्पः (१)।
	पादेन त्रिकोणन्यापी दीन्यगुळ कल्पितम् (१)।
	खातंभाजते उद्देशम् येन भागो विवर्जितः॥
	अथवा जलप्रमाणेन प्रसाददोषा भवेत् ।
	खातमाजळप्रमाणो सकळ दोष विवर्जिते (?)।।
XLV.	प्रहेण प्रह्मुणितानि एवं कोष्ठी चतुर्हिगानि।
	दिग्सूत्र परियन्नतः शिलास्थानं प्रकल्पितम् ॥
	नव सप्तम प ञ्चमेन शिलास्थाणं विहितम् ।
	एकशिछा एकानने उत्तम कनेचाव्टे (१)।
	शोकशीला मेकशीला शीलाभुवनप्रव्रति ।।

XLVI. शोळापूजाविधानम् । मुनिरुवाच । शृणु मुने विधिमेकां रुद्रेन यत् कल्पिताम् । भायामध्यतस्तालेन तालद्वयेन विस्तारः ॥ बाहस्यमेकरालेन पूर्वकार्यानि कियते । सर्वघटविधानेषु शिलादोषविवर्जितः ॥ अर्थहानिः नपनाशाय अर्थहोना तु सा किया । बुभुजे शत्रुपोड़ां तु शूळव्याधिमरणं ध्रुवम् ॥ यत्र कोणं विकोणब्च विदितं सत्रधारेण । वर्थहानिः प्रजापोद्धा नित्यदुःखं समाचरेत् ॥ पिष्टभेदे भवेन्मृत्युः गमाभेदे द्रित्ता । भद्रभेदे भवेत् रोगी यत् सत्यं ब्रह्मबद्दि॥ XLVIII. अश्वमेधे शतसहस्राणि वाजपेयशतानि च । तत्त्वियन प्रासादकोर्तिः यो निम्मति सुखप्रदम् ॥ गणेशाय नमः। इति नैभिषारण्ये भूवनप्रदीपे विश्वक्रमी-XLIX. मुनिसंत्रादे प्रासाद्रस्थणम् । ब्रह्मजातिः नवरयेन क्षत्रियः सप्तिमस्तथा । बेश्यः पञ्चरथे ह्यिभिः शुद्रा एक एव 🕶 ॥ ब्रह्मजातिप्रसादेन क्रिया [ख] यदि वस्प्यते । गोविन्द्रम्खारविन्दं ब्रह्मस्थाने भवेत्तेन।। प्राताम यथापिष्टं सिंहआपि विधीयते। T., भद्रवेदीकुम्भख्याताः सुस्थिरख्रकुम्भो भवेत्॥ परिजाक्क चाष्ट्रपिष्टं नवमे कुर्स्मिष्टं च । LII. सिंहासने सिह्पिष्टं सुरलाकनिवारणम् ॥ कोणसन्धिसमाकोर्ण प्रवसारो बिधिक्रम विनाशति सिंहपिष्टं विधीयते ॥

खुरिष्टे तु सक्र प्रसाद सुष्वे दिज ।

XVLII. पादिम। खुरसः वेदभागेत बेदभागेत कुम्मका । वसन्तामेकभागेन मेकभागेन मुच्छि॥ महामेखमन्दरे चैव चैळासोभद्रकोऽप्यसौ। XC. दिविदानः केशरी च श्रीवत्सोनन्दोवर्द्धनम् ॥ चित्रकुटः सुत्रणंकुटम पद्मशितं कीर्तितृषणम् । रत्नसन्दरं विदृष्टेन्द्रम् क्षेत्रभूषणं स दोपम् ॥ सर्वाङ्करपुन्दरञ्चेत्र मेदिनोविजयं तथा। श्रीतर निचसा चैव मूलभी भीवत्समपि॥ हंसद्रोवोदान्याख्याते गरूइलघुविमानम् । अष्टभी पद्मकारम्य करूपतरुः खणाख्ये [१] कैंडासनामानं यन्त्रं रत्नसारं बच्चसेकः माधनो नागरी खेब कोशोलो विराटी तथा। प्रदेशत समाख्याता वसन्तव्य सुराख्यः ॥ षत्रस्तं कृते क्षेत्रं इन्द्रभयविवर्जिते। द्वात्रिशभाग आसन नवरथेन भूषिता।। कनिककणिक भागो हार्त्रिशमंशं कारयेत्। कैन्यासं नेत्रभागेन अनुरक्षे नेत्रभागेन। परिरथो वाणमिते उपरथो भाग मद्धैकम् ॥ मध्यरथा महकंन्यसनं । उपरित मुनोत्रत । वदन्ति सप्तमनयो विश्वकर्माप्रसाद ॥ ।१]

> कैंडासभाग मष्ट द्वाविशितः। कोणे कोणे वर्ष कारयेत्। कैंडासो बासुमागेन धनुर्धं तर्द्धं परिस्थो नेत्रमामने। बपर्थो वानसमीन……

अथ कैलास भागः ।

मध्यरथी बानद्वयं केलासभागस्थापनं ॥ प्रथिव्यां मेरपसादं व्यास्त्रमङ्गं कारयेत् ॥ चत्रश्रे क्रांक्षेत्रे प्रसादभ्ववेवन्तन । (१) गोरथमेकमर्द्रञ्च उपरथो वाणभागकं। परिरथो रूपकं तथा। गोरथो अतमागेन प्रसादोनवरथेन नितडभागः समाप्तः ॥ (१) चतुरस्रे शुद्धक्षेत्रे वसुरामविभाजिते । कोणश्चैव रसांसेन स्टब्समात्रमेकमागेन ॥ देवांशे कणिका सवेत् प्रासादम्तु चित्रकृटः। प्रासादः सप्तभिग्त्र चित्रकटः समाप्यते ॥ चतुरसे कृतक्षेत्रे पञ्चदश मागान काग्बेत। गोरथः द्विभागेन अकाशे उपयो स्थितः। अनुरधः पञ्चदशमागस्त अष्टादश कोणपिण्डका । क्रमाद्घटं कारयेतु । भूमिका क्रमान सर्व्य ।। (१) कामनं अनुरयस्येव चतुर्भिः कोणानि शोभितम्।। प्रसादः क्षत्रिभूषणं सप्तिमः रथैः सँयतः ॥ मन्दरभागः पष्ठ विश्रातः कैलामञ्चत्रहारि । परिरथो भवेत्। अनुरथस्तुःसामान्यम्। (१) मध्यरथः परिमाणे रसभागेन कारयेत। रथमधे कुटासनं सप्तरथन्य कारवेत्। कत् विथिः कृते क्षेत्रे नेत्रमंशं गोरशे।

चतुरस्रे कृतेक्षेत्रे अद्धः भागः विविजितः कन्यास द्वयभागेन पञ्चभिरधैः संयुक्तः । समभागेन कल्पितः ष्टूषभः प्रासादः समाप्तः ॥ चतुरस्रे कृतक्षेत्रे वसुभागविभाजिते गोरथमेकभागेन एकार्द्धमनुग्धं भवेत् ॥ कृतिकमेकमद्धं स्थात् प्रसादं द्विपद्धां कृतं मैध्यं क्षेत्रे तदावास्तु तत्रकाल वेवस्तना (१)

XCVI. गोग्धं तु गुणांसेण अर्द्धमुप्थो भवेत्॥

खुण्डिपण्डि मिद्गोथके (१) उपरथो भवेत्।।

खुण्डिपण्डि मिद्गोथके (१) उपरथो भवेत्।।

खुण्डिपण्डि मिद्गोथके (१) उपरथो भवेत्।।

खुण्डिपण्डम् अधिकृतं चतुःपष्टिः शिखरानि।।

यस्य देशे प्रसादे च राजसं तु फल्लं भवेत्।।

सुना यत्र मध्यस्थाने चतुर्द्दश्चेतं

द्विभागस्तु अनुरथे मध्यं रसारीन। केशरोभाग चतुर्द्दश्च

शृतुकसंकोणिपण्डका॥ (१)

खुरकुम्भजक्वास्यात् अवध्या न वग्नहका।

खभय भारअकिन्ति विचित्रं कर्म्मभाषितम्।
द्वीपाशाः शिखरः स्यात् चतुर्द्दिश्चू समन्ततः।

प्रसादः निक्नोभद्यः वैष्णविविष्यो भवेत।

XCVII. द्रविद्रा बड़िभस्तथा त्रिभिः रधैः संयुक्ता तु
XCVIII. तोरणभागं प्रवक्ष्यामि या भागेन विद्यते ।
धायामत्रयभागेन विस्ताग्ध्यतुर्विधिक्रमे ॥
प्रोवा सङ्गतभागेन वानेन गोलोक नथा ।
पालका प्रदभागेन विशाभागेन मोदिता ॥
पद्रुष्त्र खुरभागेन नेत्रभागः जङ्गा तथा ।
भद्रुष्द्रभागेन मालभागेन प्रदृः स्यातु ॥

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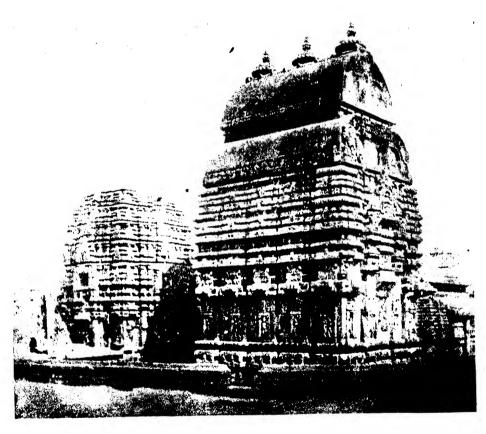
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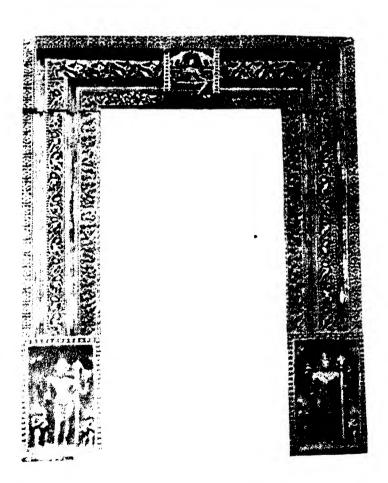
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Temple of Gauri, Bhubaneswar.



Vaital devl, Bhubaneswar.



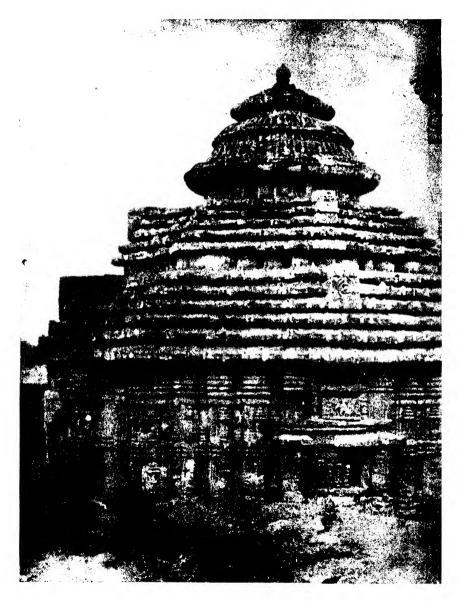
Doorway of Chandrasekhara Temple, Khiching, Mayurbhanj.



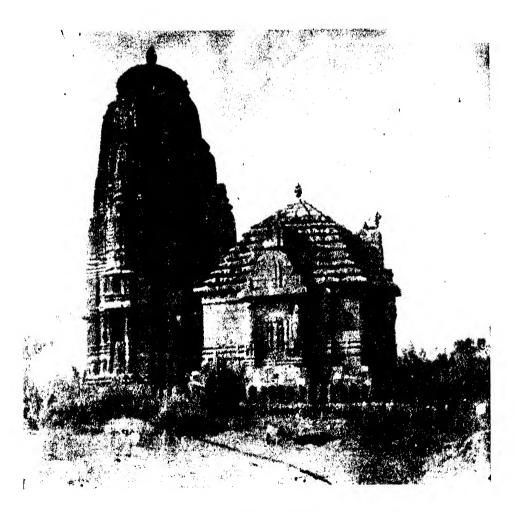
Torana at Puri.



Doorway of the Kotitirtheswara Temple, Bhubaneswar.



Bhadra Temple of the nabaghanta type, Sari deul,



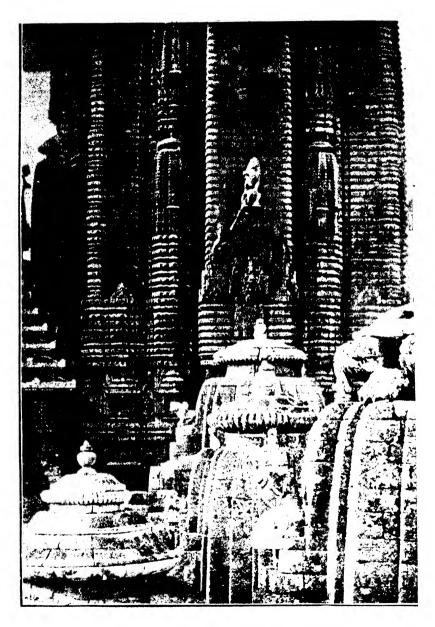
Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar.



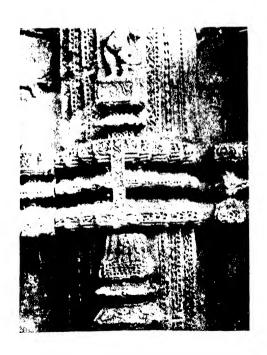
Jadis Temple, Udaipur, Rajputana of. The Kshetrabhusana Temple.



Projection on frontal raha paaa Markandyeswara Temple, Bhubaneswar.

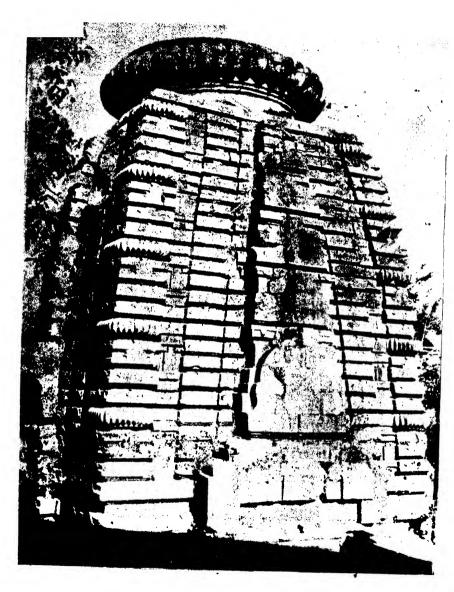


Part of gandi of the Lingharaja Temple showing Sikharas on the Aauratha paga.



Bandhana, Sari Deul, Bhubaneswar.

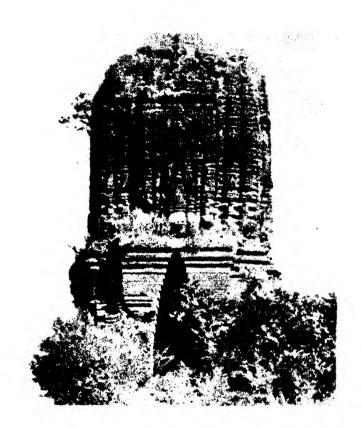




Gandi of Mohini Temple. Bhubaneswai



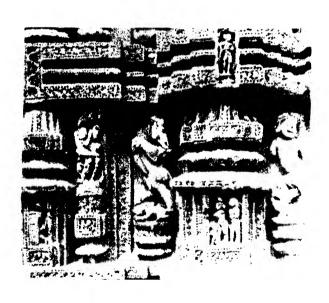
Ruined Rekha Temple at Telkupi, Manbhum.



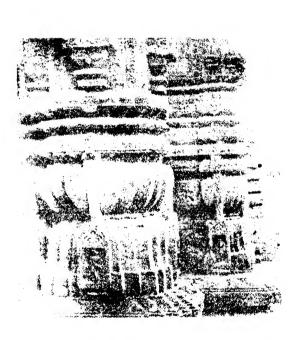
Ruined brick-temple at *Boram*, Manbhum District showing cerbelled arch over doorway.



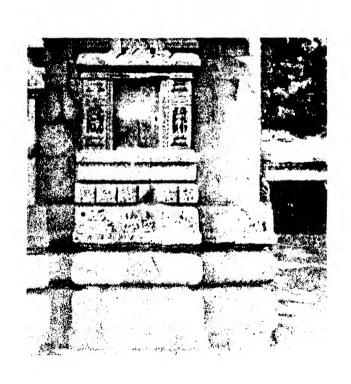
Corbelled arch above the lintel in a ruined temple near



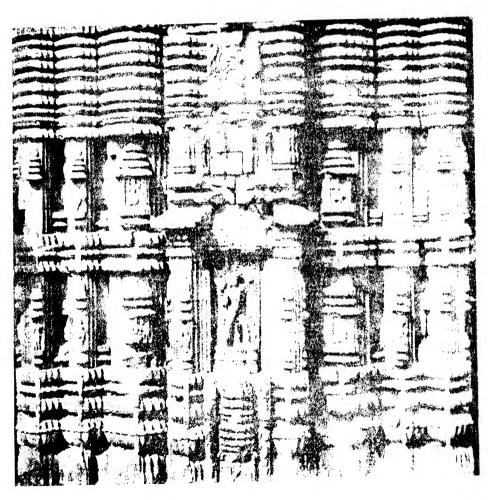
Tala Jangha and Bandhana with tigures of nara-virula and aaia-virala. Konarak.



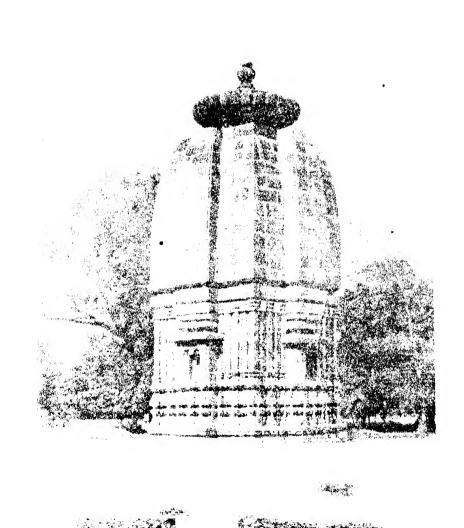
Pabhaga, consisting of five mouldings Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar.

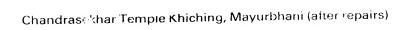


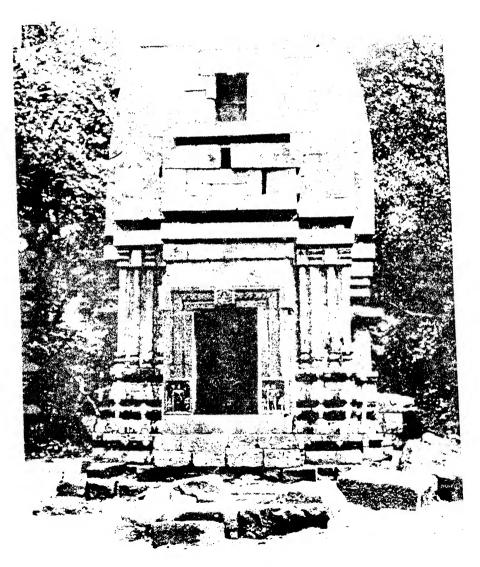
Pabhaga, consisting of three mouldings, Parasurameswar Temple. Bhubaneswar.



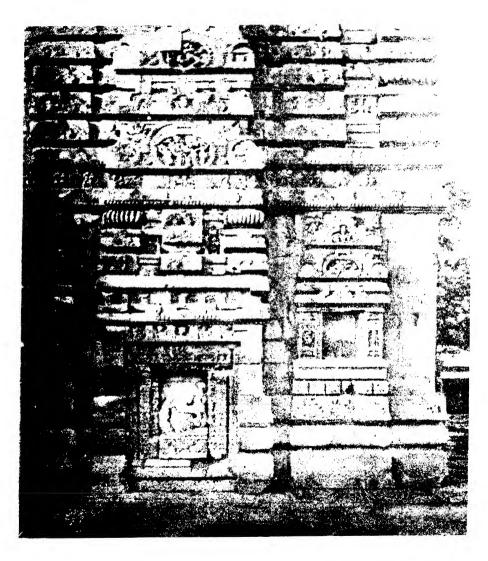
Bdra consisting of pabhaga, tala jangha, bandhana, upar jangha and Baranda, Anantavasudev Temple, Bhubaneswar.



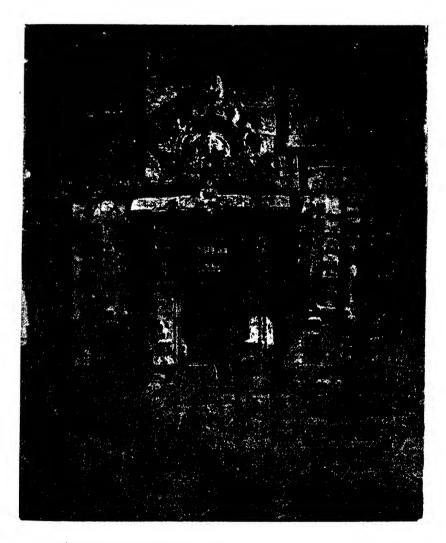




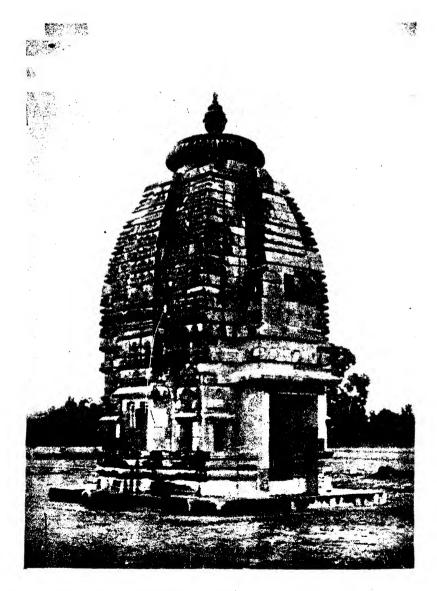
Bara consisting of pabhaga, jungha and baranda with a sharp recess demarcating bara from gandi. Chandrasekhara Temple, Khiching, Mayurbhani.



Bara consisting of *pabhaga*, *jangha* and *baranda*, Parasurameswar Temple, Bhubaneswar.



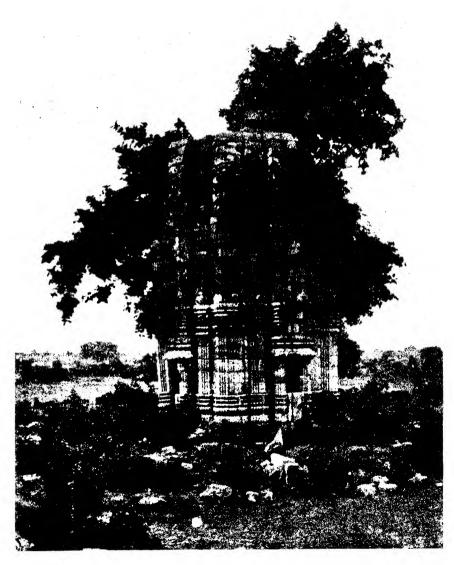
Bara consisting of *pabhaga*, *jangha* and *baranda* in a ruined Temple near Kotitirtha, Bhubaneswar.



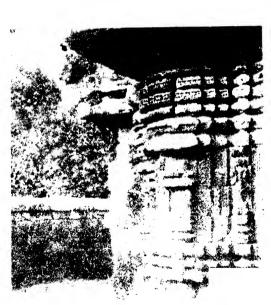
Kutaitundi Temple Khiching, Mayurbhani (after repairs)



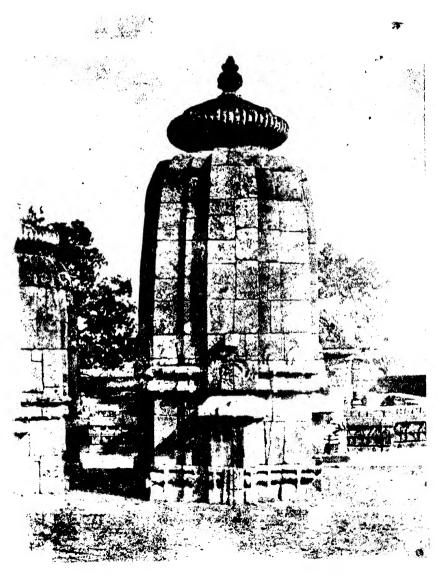
Kutaitundi Temple, Khiching, Mayurbhani,



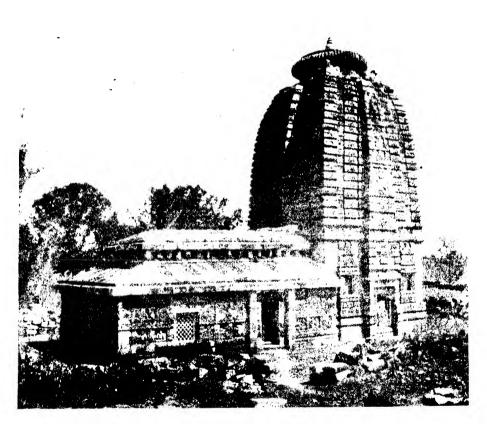
Paga and dhara in Mangaleswar Temple, Bhubaneswar.



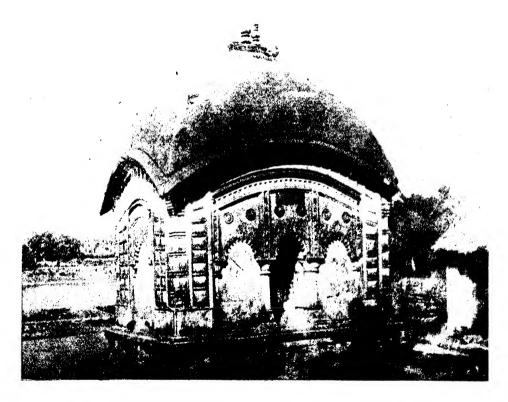
Bandhana, upar jangna anti baranda Sari Deul, Bhubaneswar



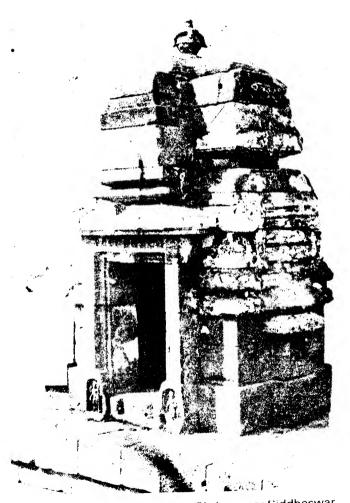
Small Rekha Shrine near Siddheswar, Bhubaneswar.



Parasurameswar Temple, Bhubaneswar.



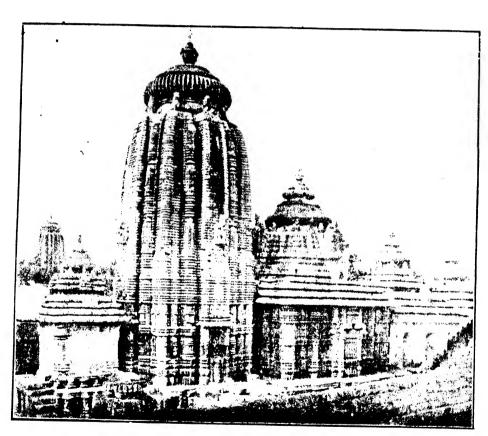
Gouriya Temple, near Markandeswar Lake, Puri.



Miniature Khakhara Shrine, near Siddheswar.



Bhadrs deul at Konarak, Puri.



Rekha deul. Anantavasudev Temple. Bhubaneswar.



Torana of a rare type, Bhubaneswar.